The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Attempted Incendiarism by Fenians in London.

Violent Attack Upon Victor Emmanuel in the Italian Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Excitement—Attempt to Fire Warehouses in London—Arrest of an Alleged Incendiary.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16—Noon.

The excitement occasioned by the recent bold operations of the Fenians has not abated. Last night an apparently organized attempt was made to set fire to several warehouses in the city, but was not successful. The incendiarism is generally supposed to have been the work of Fenians, though none of the parties engaged in the plot were caught.

These events cause much alarm throughout the metropolis. The magistrates are swearing in special policemen by hundreds.

The Press continues to denounce the outrages and to demand rigorous measures for their prevention in future.

The *Times* to-day has an article on the subject, wherein it says:

"Fenianism must continually tend to the repetition of such acts as the Manchester riots and the Clerkenwell explosion. Open war on the part of the Fenians is out of the question. Arson and secret murder are their only weapons of success."

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16—Evening.

A man has been arrested at St. Albans on suspicion of having engineered the explosion at the Clerkenwell Jail. It is said that he was the person who lit the fuse. His examination will take place to-morrow.

CASEY was again brought from his prison to-day and examined; but no evidence in regard to the explosion was elicited, and he was remanded.

Fenian Sympathizers Charged with Seditious Conduct.

DUBLIN, Monday, Dec. 16—Evening.

Legal proceedings on the charge of seditious conduct have been commenced by the Government against JOHN MARTIN, President of the Irish National League; ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, and other gentlemen who took a prominent part in the Fenian obsequies on Sunday, the 8th inst., and to-day the accused were brought before the Police magistrate for examination. They did not deny their participation in the funeral services, and those who made speeches on that occasion freely acknowledged the language charged against them.

ITALY.

The Government Violently Attacked in Parliament.

FLORENCE, Monday, Dec. 16.

In the Italian Parliament the Liberal members have made a violent attack upon the Government. Prime Minister MENABREA will make a reply to-morrow.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

Resumption of Negotiations in Regard to Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Dec. 16.

The negotiations between the Cabinets of Copenhagen and Berlin in regard to Schleswig, which for some time past had been languishing, have been resumed with increased activity and important notes have been exchanged, the tenor of which, however, is as yet unknown.

BAVARIA.

Proposed Reorganization of the Military Establishment of the Kingdom.

MUNICH, Monday, Dec. 16.

Prince HOHENLOHE, the Chief Minister of the King, strongly urges the reorganization of the Military Establishment of Bavaria.

WEST INDIES.

Conflagration on Guadaloupe Island—Earthquake at St. Kitts—Late Intelligence from St. Thomas and Hayti.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 16.

Recent arrivals here report that there had been a desolating conflagration on Guadaloupe Island, but no particulars of it are given.

Fearful shocks of earthquake visited St. Kitts on the 13th and 20th of November. Many buildings were destroyed, and several lives were lost.

An earthquake visited Antigua on the 18th of November, causing great loss of life and property.

The reports from St. Thomas are more cheerful. The inhabitants are recovering from their panic, and business was recuperating. The men of the New-York Submarine Company were engaged in raising wrecks with great success.

Advices from Hayti confirm the report of the assassination of MONTA. The revolution was increasing. President CABRAL, of St. Domingo, was marching with an army against Hayti, under the pretence of avenging the death of MONTA, but in reality to gain possession of the whole island.

The American wife of Señor HERNANDEZ, and her child, were burned to death at Guanabocoa.

The commercial feeling in Havana is very insecure. The condition of several merchants is critical, and some bankruptcies may be expected.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Capt.-Gen. LERSUNDI.

Arrest of an Incendiary Negro in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Dec. 16.

The *Advertiser* contains reliable information of the arrest of GEORGE SHORTER, a negro of this city, who was the leader of the recent insurrectionary movement in Bullock County. SHORTER claims to be from Illinois, or one of the Northwestern States, and says he was sent by the Radicals of that section to organize a government in the South. The blacks gave information of his whereabouts, and he was captured by whites and blacks. When the deluded negroes of neighboring plantations heard of it they gathered in considerable numbers and claimed for his delivery to them for summary punishment. They would have put him to death, but the whites interfered and persuaded them to let the law take its course. SHORTER was imprisoned in the County Jail at Union Springs. A letter of SHORTER's to negroes whom he called "officers of his Government" has been published, showing the nature of the organization he had effected. In this letter SHORTER decreed the death of JERRY, treasurer of the revolutionary organization. There are other letters of SHORTER's in possession of the civil authorities. The following is SHORTER's letter:

I drop now a few lines on this case about that great man JERRY. Call the men together and take JERRY and that money from him, and if he don't give it up kill him—kill him. Don't let him get away from you. I send the men down to Perote, Bullock County, Ala., to hunt for him. He has stolen some amount of money. He has been going about and telling more lies, unbeknowing to me. He also had a full lie wrote agin me, and I want JEFF. MCCALL to take him or kill him, and want ten more men to come down to Pine Pevel with GEORGE, and bring your guns. Tell all the men to go and take him or kill him. JEFF., don't fail. (Signed) GEORGE SHORTER.

Capt. BRYCE, Agent of the Freedman's Bureau at Greensboro, recently took boys and liberated a number of prisoners confined by the proper civil authorities. His action is severely condemned.

At a sheriff's sale to-day real estate, railroad stock, &c., sold at remarkably low figures. Land sold at from five to twenty cents an acre, and railroad stock at ten cents on the dollar.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday Dec. 16.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day resolutions of inquiry were offered as to the expediency of amending the Bill of Rights so as to secure freedom of speech and immunity of voters for any vote cast in any election; on increasing taxation on uncultivated land, susceptible of cultivation, to a higher rate than on cultivated land. The following resolutions were referred:

Resolved, That the right of suffrage shall be as universal as liberty. [The preamble to this resolution looks to female suffrage.] A resolution forbidding the lease of the ferry at Portsmouth. A resolution exempting all persons disfranchised by State law, from the payment of taxes and working on public roads.

A motion to adjourn from Dec. 23 to Jan. 7 was laid over, and the Convention adjourned.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 16.

An ordinance was introduced in the Convention this morning to vacate all the State offices after the 1st of January next, until filled by Gen. POPE.

A large number of relief measures were introduced. The standing committees, sixteen in number, were announced. But three negroes are on the committees.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Convention occupied almost the entire day in the discussion of the report of the Committee on Printing. During the discussion a resolution was offered to print the Convention proceedings in French and English. The resolution was tabled, although a large portion of the constituents of the members use the French language alone.

The Convention Carried in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

Official returns from all the districts in the State except seven, show beyond a doubt that a sufficient vote has been cast to insure the success of the Convention.

MARINE DISASTERS.

An Unknown Vessel Sunk in Glenn Harbor.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 16.

Propellers from below report that an unknown three-masted vessel is sunk near Glenn Harbor. Her yawl boat has come ashore in fragments, and it is supposed that they have perished.

Loss of the Schooner C. G. Alvord on Lake Ontario.

HAMILTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

The schooner *C. G. Alvord*, of Detroit, with 15,000 bushels of wheat, bound for Oswego, when near that port, was caught in the snow-storm of Thursday last, sprung aleak, became unmanageable, drifted the entire length of Lake Ontario, and beached near this city, on Friday morning, and will prove a total loss. The crew were all saved, in a frozen and exhausted condition.

The Late Gale on the Coast—Damage to Shipping.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

The brig *George Gilchrist*, of St. George, Me., from Savannah for Boston, anchored during the storm on the 12th inst. near Long Shoal, putting out three anchors, from which position she dragged to within a short distance of the breakers on Muskeget Shoals, but fortunately held on until the 14th, when she was towed into Edgartown Harbor, after shipping all her cables.

The schooner *F. A. Heath*, Capt. WILLIAMS, anchored in Vineyard Sound in the gale on the 12th inst., and parted one cable and shipped the other, when she run for Edgartown Harbor and got safely in.

The schooner *Anna Leonora*, from Nova Scotia, is ashore on Chatham Bar. The crew have been saved, but the vessel and her cargo of wood will prove a total loss.

Removal of the Capital of British Columbia—Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 16.

The opposition steamer *Nevada* arrived here from New-York, last night, 56 days 9 hours running time, bringing passengers from New York *via* Panama, 20 days, 8 hours, 20 minutes.

Official information has been received from England at New-Westminster, announcing the removal of the capital of British Columbia to Victoria.

Arizona advices of Dec. 8 report that in the Vulture Mine a lode thirteen feet wide had been developed. The miners were taking out large quantities of ore, and the mill was running day and night.

Indians made a raid on Vulture City, and captured several animals. They were pursued, and part of the stock was retaken, but the Indians escaped.

The mining prospects are good.

The steamship *Montana*, from Northern ports, with $230,000 in treasure, has arrived. The news is unimportant.

The Boston Board of Trade.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

The Boston Board of Trade, at a meeting held to-day, voted in favor of repealing the tax on cotton, and in favor of the treaty now before the Senate for reciprocal trade between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The Board also decided to call a commercial convention, to consist of delegates from all the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the United States, to meet in Boston on the 5th of February next. This action is taken at the suggestion of the several Boards of Trade in the West and elsewhere. The Convention will be requested to consider the great transportation interests of the country, the present depressed condition of our ocean commerce, the question of currency, the proposal for a uniform measurement of grain, and the organization of a National Chamber of Commerce.

Interest on the Virginia State Debt—Canal Frozen.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 16.

The State Auditor on Saturday sent to BARING BROTHERS, England, fifty odd thousand dollars to pay the interest on the State debt held abroad, and due January first.

The canal is frozen to Lynchburgh, and navigation is suspended. The James River is frozen over, and no steamers are running.

The State Arms to be Converted into Breech-Loaders.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 16.

The State Board appointed to examine the breech-loading small arms, has recommended that the arms of the State be converted into breech-loaders, on the Roberts system of conversion.

Arrest of the Northampton Incendiaries.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 16.

Five of the alleged incendiaries were arrested at Northampton to-day—QUARTUS D. KINSLEY, EDWARD S. LEWIS, PATRICK J. KELLEY, HENRY PRATT and JAMES MARR. The evidence against three of them is very strong. KINSLEY is supposed to be the leader of the gang.

Death of Rev. Dr. Chester Dewey.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 16.

Rev. Dr. CHESTER DEWEY, Professor of Chemistry in the University of this city, and distinguished in scientific circles, died last night in this city at the age of 84 years. His funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

Drowned by the Rising of the Tide.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

A few days ago, WILLIAM POPE, a fisherman of Hull, got bewildered in a fog, and rowed his boat into shoal water. He then attempted to walk ashore, but got stuck in the mud; the tide rose and drowned him. He was much respected, and leaves a widow and five children.

Seizure of a Rectifying Distillery.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 16.

The rectifying establishment of J. H. GARNHART was seized by Government officers on Saturday, for receiving distilled spirits upon which no tax had been paid.

MR. STANTON'S SUSPENSION.

The President's Communication to the Senate Giving His Reasons for Suspending Secretary Stanton.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday.

To the Senate of the United States:

On the 12th of August last I suspended Mr. STANTON from the exercise of the office of Secretary of War, and on the same day designated Gen. GRANT to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The following are copies of the Executive orders:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same.

You will at once transfer to Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: Hon EDWIN M. STANTON having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.

The following communication was received from Mr. STANTON:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the powers and authority vested in you as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me to at once transfer to Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in my custody and charge.

Under a sense of public duty, I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary.

But, inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force.

To the PRESIDENT.

The suspension has not been revoked, and the business of the War Department is conducted by the Secretary *ad interim*. Prior to the date of this suspension, I had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it was proper Mr. STANTON should retire from my Cabinet. The mutual confidence and general accord which should exist in such a relation had ceased. I supposed that Mr. STANTON was well advised that his continuance in the Cabinet was contrary to my wishes, for I had repeatedly given him so to understand by every mode short of an express request that he should resign. Having waited full time for the voluntary action of Mr. STANTON, and seeing no manifestation on his part of an intention to resign, I addressed him the following note on the 5th of August:

SIR: Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted."

To this note I received the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this day has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted.

In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

The reply of Mr. STANTON was not merely a declination of compliance with the request for his resignation; it was a defiance, and something more. Mr. STANTON does not content himself with assuming that public considerations bearing upon his continuance in office form as fully a rule of action for himself as for the President, and that upon so delicate a question as the fitness of an officer for continuance in his office, the officer is as competent and as impartial to decide as his superior who is responsible for his conduct; but he goes further, and plainly intimates what he means by "public considerations of a high character;" and this is nothing less than his loss of confidence in his superior. He says that these public considerations have "alone induced me to continue at the head of this department," and that they "constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress."

The language is very significant. Mr. STANTON holds the position unwillingly. He is ready to leave when it is safe to leave, and as the danger which he apprehends from his removal then will not exist when Congress is here, he is constrained to remain during the interim. What, then, is that danger which can only be averted by the presence of Mr. STANTON or of Congress? Mr. STANTON does not say that "public considerations of a high character" constrain him to hold on to the office indefinitely. He does not say that no one other than himself can at any time be found to take his place and perform his duties. On the contrary, he expresses a desire to leave the office at the earliest moment consistent with these high public considerations.

He says in effect that while Congress is away he must remain, but that when Congress is here he can go. In other words, he has lost confidence in the President. He is unwilling to leave the War Department in his hands, or in the hands of any one the President may appoint or designate to perform its duties. If he resigns, the President may appoint a Secretary of War that Mr. STANTON does not approve. Therefore, he will not resign. But when Congress is in session the President cannot appoint a Secretary of War which the Senate does not approve. Consequently, when Congress meets Mr. STANTON is ready to resign.

Whatever cogency these "considerations" may have had upon Mr. STANTON, whatever right he may have had to entertain such considerations, whatever propriety there might be in the expression of them to others, one thing is certain—it was official misconduct, to say the least of it, to parade them before his superior officer.

Upon the receipt of this extraordinary note I only delayed the order of suspension long enough to make the necessary arrangements to fill the office. If this were the only cause for his suspension it would be ample. Necessarily it must end our most important official relations, for I cannot imagine a degree of effrontery which would embolden the head of a department to take his seat at the council table in the Executive Mansion after such an act. Nor can I imagine a President so forgetful of the proper respect and dignity which belong to his office as to submit to such intrusion. I will not do Mr. STANTON the wrong to suppose that he entertained any idea of offering to act as one of my Constitutional advisers after that note was written. There was an interval of a week between that date and the order of suspension, during which two Cabinet meetings were held. Mr. STANTON did not present himself at either, nor was he expected.

On the 12th of August Mr. STANTON was notified of his suspension, and that Gen. GRANT had been authorized to take charge of the department. In his answer to this notification, of the same date, Mr. STANTON expresses himself as follows:

"Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers and public property in my custody as Secretary. But inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed *ad interim*, and has notified me that he has accepted the appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force."

It will not escape attention, that in his note of August 5, Mr. STANTON stated that he had been constrained to continue in the office even before he was requested to resign, by considerations of a high public character. In this note of August 12, a new and different sense of public duty compels him to deny the President's right to suspend him from office without the consent of the Senate. The last is the public duty of resisting an act contrary to law, and he charges the President with violation of the law in ordering his suspension.

Mr. STANTON refers generally to the "Constitution and laws of the United States," and says that a sense of public duty "under" these compels him to deny the right of the President to suspend him from office. As to his sense of duty under the Constitution, *that* will be considered in the sequel. As to his sense of duty under "the laws of the United States," he certainly cannot refer to the law which creates the War Department, for that expressly confers upon the President the unlimited right to remove the head of the department. The only other law bearing upon the question is the Tenure-of-Office act, passed by Congress over the Presidential veto, March 2, 1867. This is the law which, under a sense of public duty, Mr. STANTON volunteers to defend.

There is no provision in this law which compels any officer coming within its provisions to remain in office. It forbids removals, not resignations. Mr. STANTON was perfectly free to resign at any moment, either upon his own motion, or in compliance with a request or an order. It was a matter of choice or taste. There was nothing compulsory in the nature of legal obligation. Nor does he put his action upon that imperative ground. He says he acts under a "sense of public duty," not of legal obligation, compelling him to hold on, and leaving him no choice. The public duty which is upon him arises from the respect which he owes to the Constitution and the laws, violated in his own case. He is, therefore, compelled by this sense of public duty to vindicate violated law and to stand as its champion.

This was not the first occasion in which Mr. STANTON, in discharge of a public duty, was called upon to consider the provisions of that law. That Tenure-of-Office law did not pass without notice. Like other acts, it was sent to the President for approval. As is my custom, I submitted its consideration to my Cabinet for their advice upon the question, whether I should approve it or not. It was a grave question of constitutional law, in which I would of course rely most upon the opinion of the Attorney-General and of Mr. STANTON who had once been Attorney-General.

Every member of my Cabinet advised me that the proposed law was unconstitutional. All spoke without doubt or reservation; but Mr. STANTON's condemnation of the law was the most elaborate and emphatic. He referred to the Constitutional provisions, the debates in Congress—especially to the speech of Mr. BUCHANAN, when a Senator—to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and to the usage from the beginning of the Government through every successive Administration, all concurring to establish the right of removal, as vested by the Constitution in the President. To all these he added the weight of his own deliberate judgment, and advised me that it was my duty to defend the power of the President from usurpation and to veto the law.

I do not know when a sense of public duty is more imperative upon a head of department than upon such an occasion as this. He acts then under the gravest obligations of law; for when he is called upon by the President for advice, it is the Constitution which speaks to him. All his other duties are left, by the Constitution, to be regulated by statute; but this duty was deemed so momentous that it is imposed by the Constitution itself.

After all this, I was not prepared for the ground taken by Mr. STANTON in his note of Aug. 12. I was not prepared to find him compelled, by a new and indefinite sense of public duty under "the Constitution," to assume the vindication of a law which, under the solemn obligations of public duty, imposed by the Constitution itself, he advised me was a violation of that Constitution. I make great allowance for a change of opinion, but such a change as this hardly falls within the limits of great indulgence. Where our opinions take the shape of advice and influence the action of others, the utmost stretch of charity will scarcely justify us in repudiating them when they come to be applied to ourselves.

But to proceed with the narrative: I was so much struck with the full mastery of the question manifested by Mr. STANTON, and was at the time so fully occupied with the preparation of another veto upon the pending Reconstruction act, that I requested him to prepare the veto upon this Tenure-of-Office bill. This he declined to do on the ground of physical disability to undergo, at the time, the labor of writing, but stated his readiness to furnish what aid might be required in the preparation of materials for the paper.

At the time this subject was before the Cabinet it seemed to be taken for granted that as to those members of the Cabinet who had been appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, their tenure of office was not fixed by the provisions of the act. I do not remember that the point was distinctly decided; but I well recollect that it was suggested by one member of the Cabinet who was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN, and that no dissent was expressed.

Whether the point was well taken or not, did not seem to me of any consequence, for the unanimous expression of opinion against the constitutionality and policy of the act was so decided that I felt no concern, so far as the act had reference to the gentlemen then present, that I would be embarrassed in the future. The bill had not then become a law. The limitation upon the power of removal was not yet imposed, and there was yet time to make any changes. If any one of these gentlemen had then said to me that he would avail himself of the provisions of that bill in case it became a law, I should not have hesitated a moment as to his removal. No pledge was then expressly given or required. But there are circumstances when to give an express pledge is not necessary, and when to require it is an imputation of possible bad faith. I felt that if these gentlemen came within the purview of the bill it was, as to them, a dead letter, and that none of them would ever take refuge under its provisions.

I now pass to another subject. When, on the 15th of April, 1865, the duties of the Presidential office devolved upon me, I found a full Cabinet of seven members, all of them selected by Mr. LINCOLN. I made no change. On the contrary, I shortly afterward ratified a change determined upon by Mr. LINCOLN, but not perfected at his death, and admitted his appointee, Mr. HARLAN, in the place of Mr. USHER, who was in office at the time.

The great duty of the time was to reëstablish government, law and order in the insurrectionary States. Congress was then in recess, and the sudden overthrow of the rebellion required speedy action. This grave subject had engaged the attention of Mr. LINCOLN in the last days of his life, and the plan, according to which it was to be managed, had been prepared, and was ready for adoption. A leading feature of that plan was that it should be carried out by the Executive authority, for, as far as I have been informed, neither Mr. LINCOLN nor any member of his Cabinet doubted his authority to act or proposed to call an extra session of Congress to do the work. The first business transacted in Cabinet after I became President was this unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan or scheme of reconstruction was produced which had been prepared for Mr. LINCOLN by Mr. STANTON, his Secretary of War. It was approved, and, at the earliest moment practicable, was applied in the form of a proclamation to the State of North Carolina, and afterward became the basis of action in turn for the other States.

Upon the examination of Mr. STANTON before the Impeachment Committee, he was asked the following question:

"Did any one of the Cabinet express a doubt of the power of the Executive branch of the Government to reorganize State Governments which had been in rebellion, without the aid of Congress?"

He answered:

"None whatever. I had, myself, entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of the rebel States on the plan proposed, during the vacation of Congress, and agreed in the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina."

There is, perhaps, no act of my administration for which I have been more denounced than this. It was not originated by me; but I shrink from no responsibility on that account, for the plan approved itself to my judgment, and I did not hesitate to carry it into effect.

Thus far, and upon this vital policy, there was perfect accord between the Cabinet and myself, and I saw no necessity for a change.

As time passed on there was developed an unfortunate difference of opinion and policy between Congress and the President upon this same subject and upon the ultimate basis upon which the reconstruction of these States should proceed, especially upon the question of negro suffrage.

Upon this point three members of the Cabinet found themselves to be in sympathy with Congress. They remained only long enough to see that the difference of policy could not be reconciled. They felt that they should remain no longer, and a high sense of duty and propriety constrained them to resign their positions. We parted with mutual respect for the sincerity of each other in opposite opinions, and mutual regret that the difference was on points so vital as to require a severance of official relations. This was in the Summer of 1866. The subsequent sessions of Congress developed new complications when the Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia and the Reconstruction acts of March 2 and March 23, 1867, all passed over the veto. It was in Cabinet consultations upon these bills that a difference of opinion upon the most vital points was developed. Upon these questions there was perfect accord between all the members of the Cabinet and myself, except Mr. STANTON. He stood alone, and the difference of opinion could not be reconciled. That unity of opinion which, upon great questions of public policy or administration is so essential to the Executive, was gone.

I do not claim that the head of a department should have no other opinions than those of the President. He has the same right, in the conscientious discharge of duty, to entertain and express his own opinions as has the President. What I do claim is, that the President is the responsible head of the Administration, and when the opinions of the head of a department are irreconcilably opposed to those of the President, in grave matters of policy and administration, there is but one result which can solve the difficulty, and that is a severance of the official relation. This, in the past history of the Government, has always been the rule; and it is a wise one, for such differences of opinions among its members must impair the efficiency of any Administration.

I have now referred to the general grounds upon which the withdrawal of Mr. STANTON from my administration seemed to be proper and necessary; but I cannot omit to state a special ground, which, if it stood alone, would vindicate my action.

The sanguinary riot which occurred in the City of New-Orleans on the 30th of August, 1866, justly aroused public indignation and public inquiry, not only as to those who were engaged in it, but as to those, who more or less remotely, might be held to responsibility for its occurrence. I need not remind the Senate of the effort made to fix that responsibility on the President. The charge was openly made, and again and again reiterated all through the land, that the President was warned in time, but refused to interfere.

By telegrams from the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General of Louisiana, dated the 27th and 28th of August, I was advised that a body of delegates, claiming to be a Constitutional Convention, were about to assemble in New-Orleans; that the matter was before the Grand Jury, but that it would be impossible to execute civil process without a riot, and this question was asked: "Is the military to interfere to prevent process of court?" This question was asked at a time when the civil courts were in the full exercise of their authority, and the answer sent by telegraph, on the same 28th of August, was this:

"The military will be expected to sustain, and not interfere with the proceedings of the courts."

On the same 28th of August the following telegram was sent to Mr. STANTON by Maj.-Gen. BAIRD, then (owing to the absence of Gen. SHERIDAN) in command of the military at New-Orleans:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. WELLS, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city government think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instruction to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

The 28th of August was on Saturday. The next morning, the 29th, this dispatch was received by Mr. STANTON at his residence in this city. He took no action upon it, and neither sent instructions to Gen. BAIRD himself nor presented it to me for such instructions. On the next day (Monday) the riot occurred. I never saw this dispatch from Gen. BAIRD until some ten days or two weeks after the riot, when, upon my call for all the dispatches, with a view to their publication, Mr. STANTON sent it to me. These facts all appear in the testimony of Mr. STANTON before the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation.

On the 30th, the day of the riot, and after it was suppressed, Gen. BAIRD wrote to Mr. STANTON a long letter, from which I make the following extracts:

"SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a very serious riot occurred here to-day. I had not been applied to by the Convention for protection, but the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended. The Lieutenant-Governor had assured me that even if a writ of arrest was issued by the Court, the Sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and, for to-day, they designed to suspend it.

I inclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor, and of a dispatch which the Lieutenant-Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my dispatch to you of Saturday has yet reached me. Gen. SHERIDAN is still absent in Texas."

The dispatch of Gen. BAIRD of the 28th asks for immediate instructions, and his letter of the 30th, after detailing the terrible riot which had just happened, ends with the expression of regret that the instructions which he asked for were not sent. It is not the fault or the error or omission of the President that this military commander was left without instructions; but for all omissions, for all errors, for all failures to instruct when instructions might have averted this calamity, the President was openly held responsible.

Instantly, without waiting for proof, the delinquency of the President was heralded in every form of utterance. Mr. STANTON knew then that the President was not responsible for this delinquency. The exculpation was in his power, but it was not given by him to the public, and only to the President in obedience to a requisition for all the dispatches.

No one regrets more than myself that Gen. BAIRD's request was not brought to my notice. It is clear from his dispatch and letter, that if the Secretary of War had given him proper instructions, the riot which arose on the assembling of the Convention would have been averted.

There may be those ready to say that I would have given no instructions even if the dispatch had reached me in time; but all must admit that I ought to have had the opportunity.

The following is the testimony given by Mr. STANTON before the Impeachment Investigation Committee as to the dispatch:

"Q.—Referring to the dispatch of the 28th of July by Gen. BAIRD, I ask you whether that dispatch, on its receipt, was communicated?

A.—I received that dispatch on Sunday forenoon; I examined it carefully, and considered the question presented; I did not see that I could give any instructions different from the line of action which Gen. BAIRD proposed, and made no answer to the dispatch.

Q.—I see it stated this was received at 10:20 P. M. Was that the hour at which it was received by you?

A.—That is the date of its reception at the telegraph office Saturday night; I received it on Sunday forenoon, at my residence; a copy of the dispatch was furnished to the President several days afterward, along with all the other dispatches and communications on that subject, but it was not furnished by me before that time; I suppose it may have been ten or fifteen days afterward.

Q.—The President himself being in correspondence with those parties upon the same subject, would it not have been proper to have advised him of the reception of that dispatch?

A.—I know nothing about his correspondence, and know nothing about any correspondence except this one dispatch. We had intelligence of the riot on Thursday morning. The riot had taken place on Monday."

It is a difficult matter to define all the relations which exist between the heads of departments and the President. The legal relations are well enough defined. The Constitution places these officers in the relation of his advisers when he calls upon them for advice. The acts of Congress go further; take for example, the act of 1789, creating the War Department.

It provides that "there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or intrusted to him by the President of the United States;" and furthermore, the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall, from time to time, order and instruct."

Provision is also made for the appointment of an inferior officer by the head of the department, to be called the Chief Clerk, "who, whenever said principal officer shall be removed by the President of the United States," shall have the charge and custody of the books, records and papers of the department.

The legal relation is analogous to that of principal and agent. It is the President upon whom the Constitution devolves, as head of the Executive Department, the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed; but as he cannot execute them in person, he is allowed to select his agents, and is made responsible for their acts within just limits. So complete is this presumed delegation of authority in the relation of a head of department to the President, that the Supreme Court of the United States have decided that an order made by a head of department is presumed to be made by the President himself.

The principal, upon whom such responsibility is placed for the acts of a subordinate, ought to be left as free as possible in the matter of selection and of dismissal. To hold him to responsibility for an officer beyond his control; to leave the question of the fitness of such an agent to be decided for him and not by him; to allow such a subordinate when the President, moved by "public considerations of a high character," requests his resignation; to assume for himself an equal right to act upon his own views of "public considerations," and to make his own conclusions paramount to those of the President—to allow all this is to reverse the just order of administration, and to place the subordinate above the superior.

There are, however, other relations between the President and a head of department beyond these defined legal relations which necessarily attend them, though not expressed. Chief among these is mutual confidence. This relation is so delicate that it is sometimes hard to say when or how it ceases. A single flagrant act may aid it at once, and then there is no difficulty. But confidence may be just as effectually destroyed by a series of causes too subtle for demonstration. As it is a plant of slow growth, so too, it may be slow in decay. Such has been the process here.

I will not pretend to say what acts or omissions have broken up this relation. They are hardly susceptible of statement, and still less of formal proof. Nevertheless, no one can read the correspondence of the 5th of August without being convinced that this relation was effectually gone on both sides, and that, while the President was unwilling to allow Mr. STANTON to remain in his administration, Mr. STANTON was equally unwilling to allow the President to carry on his administration without his presence.

In the great debate which took place in the House of Representatives in 1789, in the first organization of the principal departments, Mr. MADISON spoke as follows:

"It is evidently the intention of the Constitution that the first magistrate should be responsible for the Executive Department. So far, therefore, as we do not make the officers who are to aid him in the duties of that department responsible to him, he is not responsible to the country. Again, is there no danger that an officer, when he is appointed by the concurrence of the Senate, and has friends in that body, may choose rather to risk his establishment on the favor of that branch than rest it upon the discharge of his duties to the satisfaction of the executive branch, which is constitutionally authorized to inspect and control his conduct? And if it should happen that the officers connect themselves with the Senate, they may mutually support each other, and for want of efficacy, reduce the power of the President to a mere vapor, in which case his responsibility would be annihilated, and the expectation of it is unjust. The high executive officers joined in cabal with the Senate, would lay the foundation of discord and end in an assumption of the executive power only to be removed by a revolution in the Government."

Mr. SEDGWICK, in the same debate, referring to the proposition that a head of department should only be removed or suspended by the concurrence of the Senate, uses this language:

"But if proof be necessary, what is then the consequence? Why, in nine cases out of ten, where the case is very clear to the mind of the President that the man ought to be removed, the effect cannot be produced, because it is absolutely impossible to produce the necessary evidence. Is the Senate to proceed without evidence? Some gentlemen contend not. Then the object will be lost. Shall a man, under these circumstances, be saddled upon the President, who has been appointed for no other purpose but to aid the President in performing certain duties? Shall he be continued, I ask again, against the will of the President? If he is, where is the responsibility? Are you to look for it in the President, who has no control over the officer, no power to remove him if he acts unfeelingly or unfaithfully? Without you make him responsible, you weaken and destroy the strength and beauty of your system. What is to be done in cases which can only be known from a long acquaintance with the conduct of an officer?"

I had indulged the hope that upon the assembling of Congress, Mr. STANTON would have ended this unpleasant complication, according to the intimation given in his note of Aug. 12. The duty which I have felt myself called upon to perform was by no means agreeable; but I feel that I am not responsible for the controversy, or for the consequences.

Unpleasant as this necessary change in my Cabinet has been to me, upon personal considerations, I have the consolation to be assured that, so far as the public interests are involved, there is no cause for regret. Salutary reforms have been introduced by the Secretary *ad interim*, and great reductions of expenses have been effected under his administration of the War Department, to the saving of millions to the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1867.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Fire in a Tenement-House—Seven Persons Smothered and Several Others Seriously Injured—A Terrible Scene of Death and Horror.

At 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 596 Second-avenue, which resulted in a most disastrous loss of life to the inmates. The flames originated in the basement of the building, which was used, together with the first floor, as a bakery and dwelling by MAXIMILIAN MILLER. On the arrival of the Police and firemen, the flames had gained such headway that it was evident that they had been smouldering for some time. The building is a four-story brick tenement-house, and was occupied as follows: Basement and first floor by MAX MILLER, his wife ERNESTINE, and a journeyman named FERNANDO GRICE, all of whom slept on the premises. The second floor was unoccupied. In the rear JACOB CAMPBELL resided with his wife, and two boarders named EMMA ELDRIDGE and ELIZA DAVIS. The third floor, front, was occupied by JOHN O'MEARA, his wife MARGARET, and four children, ELIZA, MARY JANE, CATHARINE and THOMAS. The third floor, rear, was occupied by THOMAS KELLY, his wife JULIA, two children, THOS. KELLY and MARY ANN GORRY, with a brother, WM. KELLY. The fourth floor, front, was occupied by LAWRENCE CUNNINGHAM, his wife and four children. The fourth floor, rear, was occupied by PATRICK MURPHY, his wife, ROSANNA, a border named ELLEN DUFFY, and four children, MARY, ELLEN, GEORGE and THOMAS.

It appears that MILLER and his were awakened by the noise of the flames, and they and their employe had barely time to escape by the front door. When the firemen and Police arrived, both being prompt, they found the narrow stairways filled with a dense volume of smoke, which was preventing the alarmed inmates of the upper floors making good their escape. A scene of the wildest terror and utter confusion then ensued among the unfortunate people up stairs, and their shrieks and cries were sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.

RESCUING THE INMATES.

With the utmost coolness and gallantry the Police and firemen set to work to rescue those on the upper floors, the flames being kept under by the leading hosemen and the steamers. The truckmen elevated their longest ladders while other firemen and the Police gained a precarious footing on the roofs of the burning building from the adjoining houses. The Cunningham family were the first to be attended to. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM was enabled to escape by one of the ladders raised by the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. The husband obtained possession of a cord, lowered from the eaves by those on the roof, and tied it to each of his four children in turn, who were drawn up feet foremost and sent through adjacent buildings uninjured. LAWRENCE CUNNINGHAM also escaped in a similar manner. He at first attempted to escape by the ladder leading to the scuttle, which was a common one, but he was prevented by the ladder breaking beneath his weight. This accident was the cause, no doubt, of the large loss of life which occurred during the night.

Only two persons escaped death among those occupying the front portion of the fourth floor, JEREMIAH MURPHY and ELLEN DUFFY, the latter gaining the street by sliding down a clothes' line, lowered by the Police from the roof. ELLEN had her hands badly burned by the rope, which caused her to release her hold, and she dropped into the street, a distance of fifteen feet. It is evident that the Murphy family became separated in the confusion, as the husband could not aid them. The boy JEREMIAH is 13 years of age and managed to escape by a most daring feat. He climed up the window-shutter and caught hold of the gutter under the eaves, and then by an extraordinary effort raised himself until he secured a footing on the roof, escaping with a few slight bruises and scratches. Mrs. MURPHY and her three other children were not found until the smoke had partially cleared off, when the mother was taken out alive, but is not expected to live. The three children were all dead. Their father, PATRICK MURPHY, endeavored to aid in the rescue of his family, but finding it useless sprang from the fourth story window into the street, sustaining, it is feared, fatal injuries, two ribs being broken and the internal organs injured.

The occupants of the third floor suffered even worse. The O'Meara family were unable to make any attempt to escape, as no doubt they were overcome by the smoke before any alarm was given. They were all found in their rooms on the third floor, partially suffocated. JOHN O'MEARA was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition; his wife, MARGARET, and three daughters, ELIZA, MARY JANE and CATHARINE, were all dead. Strange enough, the son, THOMAS, aged, 13, escaped uninjured. In the rear of this floor the KELLY family succeeded in reaching the fourth floor, and were all rescued, except Mrs. KELLY, through the scuttle in the roof by the Police, who had a rope. The wife became so frightened that she leaped from the third-story rear window into the yard, sustaining severe injuries. The presence of the snow doubtless saved life. Mrs. KELLY's brother WILLIAM also escaped by the scuttle and rope. MARY ANN GORRY, the daughter of Mrs. KELLY, is in a dangerous condition from inhaling smoke before being rescued.

On the second floor Mr. CAMPBELL and his wife escaped with a few bruises by leaping into the snow in the yard, being followed by their two boarders, EMMA ELDRIDGE and ELIZA DAVIS.

THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

It will thus be seen that seven persons lost their lives, and two others were fatally injured by the effects of the smoky vapor, or by leaps from the upper windows. Their names are as follows:

MARGARET O'MEARA, aged 50, and a native of Ireland, dead.

ELIZA O'MEARA, aged 19, and a native of Ireland, dead.

MARY JANE O'MEARA, aged 17, and a native of Ireland, dead.

CATHARINE O'MEARA, aged 15, and a native of Ireland, dead.

ELLEN MURPHY, aged 17, and a native of Ireland, dead.

MARY MURPHY, aged 15, and a native of the United States, dead.

THOMAS MURPHY, aged 10 years, and a native of the United States, dead.

JOHN O'MEARA, longshoreman, aged 50, a native of Ireland, believed to be fatally injured by the smoke.

Mrs. JULIA KELLY, aged 38, a native of Ireland, severely injured by a leap from the window.

ELLEN DUFFY, aged 17, a native of the United States, hands excoriated and slightly injured by a fall.

PATRICK MURPHY, aged 45, a native of Ireland, fatally injured, it is feared, by leaping from a window, two ribs broken.

ROSANNA MURPHY, aged 40, a native of Ireland, dangerously and probably fatally injured.

MARY ANN GARRY, aged 13, a native of Ireland, dangerously injured by inhaling the smoke.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE

will no doubt be the cause of an official investigation by the Fire Marshal, as Capt. ALLAIRE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, has arrested MILLER, in whose premises the flames were discovered. Of course nothing as to the cause of the disaster can be given at this time, though it would seem that the bakery was not being used at the time of the fire—a remarkable fact when it is remembered that bakers are usually very busy in the early hours of the morning. The stock and fixtures of MILLER are estimated to be worth not more than $500, while he was insured for $1,500 in the Baltic Insurance Company. The flames were confined to the basement where they commenced. The building is owned by CHARLES HOFFMAN, of No. 302 East Thirty-third-street, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000; fully insured. There was no fire-escape on the premises, and the fact that the scuttle-ladder broke beneath the weight of the persons attempting to ascend it, reveals the character of the modes of egress. The passages and staircases were all narrow and built of wood. An investigation into that matter will also take place at an early day.

THE POLICE AND FIREMEN

are deserving of the highest credit for their praiseworthy and heroic efforts to rescue the imperiled occupants of the upper floors of the burning building. Capt. ANTHONY ALLAIRE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, with Seargents MCCONNELL and PHILLIPS, Roundsman WARNER, and nearly all of his force, were early on the ground and aided the firemen in their efforts. While a portion of this force was employed in guarding the approaches to the fire, as is usual on such occasions, several officers endeavored to enter the building, but were driven back by the smoke and flame, as were also the firemen. Officers COOGAN, CARROLL and SLATTERY gained the roof through other buildings, as already narrated, and signalized themselves by the rescue of several persons. The firemen all labored assiduously at the double task of rescuing the inmates and extinguishing the flames. Engine Companies Nos. 14, 16, 19, 21, 26, 28 and 34, with Hook and Ladder Trucks Nos. 2, 3 and 7 were speedily on the ground in response to the alarm, and all worked faithfully, their efforts to extinguish the fire being highly successful despite the difficulties presented by the cold and the presence of so much snow in the streets. They acted under the immediate supervision of Chief Engineer ELISHA KINGSLAND.

THE EFFECT ON THE SPECTATORS.

A feeling of horror seemed to pervade the rapidly increasing crowds when they ascertained the great loss of life which had been occasioned by the fire, and they could scarcely be kept quiet by the Police. Each body, as removed from the building and carried by the Police to Bellevue Hospital, was followed by an excited concourse of men and women, who, finding themselves stopped at the Hospital gates, soon returned to the scene of the fire, only to follow the remains of another victim.

Coroner WILDEY was notified of the occurrence at an early hour, and his deputy, Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, soon arrived at the Hospital, where he made an external examination of the bodies of the deceased, and secured a list of the witnesses. The inquest will probably be held to-day at the Morgue.

This calamity is the fourth one of the kind which has occurred within the past two years, the others being the suffocation of an entire family in the tenement-house on the corner of Twelfth-street and Avenue A; the Kane tragedy in Second-avenue, and the suffocation of nine persons in another tenement-house in Division-street.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of this appalling tragedy will be held next Thursday, at 9 A. M., by Coroner WILDEY at Bellevue Hospital.

Fire in James-slip—Four Firemen Injured.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the three-story brick building No. 18 James-slip, which, before it was extinguished, extended to the buildings Nos. 188 and 189 South-street, and resulted in the probable death of one fireman and the severe injury of three others. The accident was caused by the fall of the roof inward, forcing out the wall at the moment when three firemen, THOMAS C. LEE, of Truck No. 9, THOMAS DUNN, of Engine No. 31, and EDWARD ROACH, of Engine No. 9, were upon the ladder. These men were thrown to the ground with the ladder, and all severely injured. JAMES O'NEAL, of Engine No. 12, was inside the building, and was so severely injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. He was taken to the City Hospital, and the others were removed to their homes. Chief KINGSLAND was also slightly injured by the falling wall.

The occupants of the buildings and their losses are as follows: No. 18 James-slip, first floor, JEREMIAH SCOTT, blacksmith, loss about $500, insurance not known; second floor, BALDWIN & JONES, ship carpenters, loss $2,000, insurance not known; third floor, CHARLES NORTON, block maker, loss $1,000, no insurance; No. 188 South-street, E. MCNEIL, liquors, loss $2,000, insured for $1,500 in the Fulton, and $1,000 in the Excelsior Companies; No. 189 South-street, first and third floors, BUCKLEY & RYAN, junk dealers, loss $2,500, no insurance; second floor, J. CALLAHAN, junk dealer, loss $1,500, no insurance. The buildings owned by JAMES CRUIKSHANKS are damaged $2,500, fully insured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Portia, and Other Stories of the Early Days of Shakespeare's Heroines.* By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & Co.—The authoress of this truly remarkable work having successfully accomplished the compilation of a Concordance to Shakespeare, considers herself qualified to write a series of stories, the object of which is to trace "the probable antecedents in the history of some of SHAKESPEARE's women; to imagine the possible circumstances and influences of scene, event and associate, surrounding the infant life of his heroines, which might have conduced to originate and foster these germs of character recognized in their maturity, as by him developed," and so on. The above is about half, and the more lucid half, of one prefatial sentence. "Love, not presumption, prompted the subject," we learn. EMERSON has characterized "thinking out of SHAKESPEARE's brain" as one of the most arduous tasks which the human intellect can undertake. Now this is precisely what the authoress appears to attempt, notwithstanding her disclaimers; and—the result is not surprising—without success. Notwithstanding her intimate knowledge of all SHAKESPEARE's plays, she seems to have failed to catch any trace of inspiration which might have given the semblance of vitality to her characters or verisimilitude to their surroundings. The girlhood of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," for example, is merely the thread for a string of these excessively unreal accounts of English rural life in the so-called "good old times" which mawkish sentimentalism can always produce to any extent. The descriptive powers of the authoress are taxed to the utmost, we may mention, in giving a full and minute account of a struggle for kisses, from which young ladies who object to such things may possibly learn much. The kiss finally obtained, however, is curiously described as "a sweep across Alice's rosy lips that was scarcely more than smoothing the silk of an electric machine." This is scarcely Shakespearian.

—That intelligent traveler, lively and sensible writer, and most admirable of epistolary authors, HOWELL, tells us in his *Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ*, or "Familiar Letters," (who reads them now, when the dust of two and a quarter centuries has gathered on them?) that letters are "One of the Prime Comforts" to the absent one, that "they beget new Spirits in him, and present joyful Objects to his Fancy, when his mind is clouded sometimes with Fogs of Melancholy." If this be true of all friendly epistolary correspondence, how much more vividly true is it of that class of literature which is distinctively known as Love Letters. The little *Book of Love Letters*, by INGOLDSBY NORTH, (New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD,) is the best compilation of its class we now remember to have seen. It is simple, unpretentious, and easy in style, and aims mainly to be useful to those who stand in need of a mentor or aid in this species of writing. Moreover, within its brief compass of 150 pages it manages to comprise nearly that number of letters—and may be commended first of all for the lesson of brevity and point which it so forcibly teaches by example. Again, there is a marvelous variety of letters, they being to and from "all sorts and conditions of men," and of women, so that probably all those persons, at least, who need such a manual of English epistolary composition will find some model exactly suiting their own predicament. In addition, the author has happily interspersed little introductions and comments of his own, not only on the style and matter of the letters, but on love, courtship, and marriage in general. These observations are always sensible, and sometimes contain many a true word under guise of a jest. There is an excellent prefatory essay, too, on love and marriage and on what love-letters should be. "Suitable for lovers of any age and condition and under all circumstances" says the title-page. Very likely; at all events, the letters have the merit of being written in accurate and perspicuous English, and will prove useful models.

—*No Thoroughfare*, the admirable Christmas story by CHARLES DICKENS and WILKIE COLLINS, appeared simultaneously with its publication in London in the pages of *Every Saturday*, advance sheets having been purchased by TICKNOR & FIELDS in order to afford this pleasant treat to American readers. This was creditable and enterprising. It may have been enterprising, but certainly it was not creditable in several other papers to transfer the story immediately from the columns of *Every Saturday* to their own, without a word of acknowledgment. *Every Saturday* is an admirably managed paper, its selections being always timely and made with excellent taste and judgment.

—Two volumes have been recently added to TICKNOR & FIELDS' Library edition of the Waverley Novels—*Anne of Geierstein* and *The Fortunes of Nigel*. The clear type, convenient size, and general elegance of this edition, commend it to the favor of every lover of SCOTT's romances.

—A new illustrated edition of BURNS' celebrated poem, *Tam O'Shanter*, is published by WIDDLETON of this city. The volume is a handsome royal octavo, and the illustrations, eight in number, are photographs from original drawings by MILLER. They are full of the spirit of the poem. The practice of employing photography in the illustration of books is on the increase both in this country and in Europe; and while it will probably never supersede engraving, on account of its costliness, it will always be valued as a means of producing exact and perfect reproductions of artistic works. In the work before us, MILLER's drawings are reproduced with entire fidelity to his style, the photographic copies being, in fact, only one remove from original work.

—*Lippencott's Magazine*, the first number of which was published on Saturday last, makes a very creditable appearance. The cover is simple and tasteful, and its typographical appearance is very neat. We cannot say much in praise of its contents. The stories belong to the weekly newspaper class, and the poetry is decidedly common-place. "Our Ancient City," is one of the best articles in the number, giving some interesting details respecting the old City of St. Augustine, in Florida. *Lippencott's* will have to improve very fast and very greatly if it hopes to gain a permanent foothold among our American monthlies.

—*The House on the Hill.* (New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.) A portion of this handsome little book appears to be addressed to grown people rather than to children, as, for instance, the discussion on the existence of those most important characters of childhood's mythology, "Santa Claus" and "Mother Goose." The stories are, however, prettily told and nicely illustrated, and the book is attractive in appearance.

—*Temple House* is the title of Mrs. STODDARD's new novel, just published in very neat form by CARLETON & Co.

—*Life and Letters of G. W. Bethune, D. D.* By Rev. A. R. VAN NEST, D. D. (New-York: SHELDON & Co.) Dr. BETHUNE is well remembered in this City as one of the most genial of clergymen, as a warm-hearted and steadfast friend, and as a cultivated and pleasant writer; and this biography, prepared with great care by one who knew him well, will be welcomed by many readers. The illustrations are, we are sorry to say, only a disfigurement to the book.

Military and civic honors were paid to the remains of Maj.-Gen. GRIFFIN, his son, and Dr. TAYLOR, at Galveston, Texas, on the 10th inst., upon the occasion of their being sent north in the steamer *Hewes*, in charge of Capt. SNIDER, of the Third Infantry.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

The Proposed General Conference—The Speeches from the Throne—Russification of Poland—Liberty of Speech in Prussia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The principal question now occupying the Cabinets and the Press, rather than the people of Europe, is that concerning the Conference proposed by France. The reports in reference to it are as numerous as they are contradictory, and their divergence renders it impossible to form a fixed opinion on the subject. The impression, however, which prevails in political circles here is that the project is a failure, and that even if the Conference should meet, it would only increase the difficulties of the European situation. Prussia, Russia and England are of nearly the same opinion. Munich, the capital of Bavaria, has been suggested as a gathering-place, and this proposition seems to find more favor than that of Paris and Rome, which latter place would, however, much be preferred by the Pope. The latter is said to have at last given his consent, the majority of the Catholic Powers having assured him that the principle of the Temporal Power shall be kept inviolate. There cannot be, however, the slightest doubt that PIUS understands this promise to be in itself diametrically opposed to the general expectations concerning this Conference.

It has been noticed that NAPOLEON has sent no invitation to the North German Confederation, as if purposely ignoring its existence, and the fact is explained in Paris in a not very ingenious manner. They say in the French capital the North German Confederation was not invited to the London Conference either, and that NAPOLEON did not like to furnish a precedent. Still, however little the French Emperor may be inclined to recognize the Confederation as a compact power, he will be made aware of its existence in that very Conference, if it ever be held. Saxony, on receiving an invitation, sent it at once to Prussia, regarding her as the presiding power of the North German Confederation. The same action will be taken by all the States of the Confederation, who would all be represented by the Prussian delegate. Even Bavaria, which more than Austria was considered a real Catholic Power, seems to protest against its name as such, for at least the King of Bavaria when in Paris declared that he did not consider his kingdom to be a Catholic Power. Nay, more, Prince HOHENLOHE has declared that if in that Conference a difference should arise between Prussia and Italy on one side and France and Austria on the other, Bavaria would side with the former kingdoms.

Marquis DE MOUSTIER and Prince METTERNICH are said to be still confident that the Conference will take place. Perhaps they rely upon the effect of the new circular dispatch, and in which NAPOLEON declares that he must order his troops to remain in Rome if the European Powers refuse to take part in the Conference. However, confidence in the success of this kind of threat is scarcely so great, after all, as the French troops in Rome make themselves quite at home. The officers sent for their families and furniture, which they would not be likely to do if they expected soon to depart. On the other hand we hear that a transport fleet has been sent from Toulon to bring one division from Italy to France. May be this is only a step taken with a view to calming the ill-feeling of the Italian Government.

Some papers are disseminating the news that the King of Bavaria is on the point of abdicating, and that Baron BEUST has invited Prince HOHENLOHE to accede to the Franco-Austrian policy; also, that Prussia has declared her approval of a closer union of the South German States. All these reports are flatly denied by a telegram from Munich.

There are indications that more friendly feelings now exist between Prussia and Austria; but even Vienna papers say that if Austria supposes that with the peace treaty of Prague the German movement for unity ended, she is greatly mistaken. Friendly relations between Prussia, France and Austria must not be based upon the treaty of Prague, but on a result of the German movement satisfactory to the German people.

THE THRONE SPEECHES.

The next important topics of interest are the three speeches from the throne uttered by Prussia, France and England. The Vienna *Press* says about them: "In comparing these speeches with each other, we find that the Prussian speech, business-like and dry though it appear, is unmistakably pervaded by the consciousness of rising power, and that the English address breathed the consciousness of a power established on indestructible foundations; the French discourse, however, was evidently delivered under the influence of depressing forebodings."

Though the Government here find it suitable to express their belief in all the peaceable assurances of France, and ridicule any doubts which might be created by the words in the French speech bringing to a close the passage about German affairs, the people here are of a different opinion, and see in the words "interests" and "dignity" reasons for doubting the sincerity of the Emperor. But whatever NAPOLEON may have had in view, his intentions will not in the least alter the fixed resolution of the Prussian Government in reference to its treatment of German affairs, nor do they at all alarm the people, who have made up their minds to fight with enthusiasm for the unity of their fatherland, if their labors to achieve that unity be opposed by any Power.

The South German States have been very favorably impressed with the speech of the King of Prussia, and more especially with that passage referring to them. In it, it is said that the treaties with these States had a heightened importance, for the reason "that in the discussions regarding them in their representative assemblies, the natural consciousness had carried the victory." Insignificant as this sentence may appear to Americans, it is a step forward in Germany, where, not very long ago, even Count BISMARCK said, "The South German States are the South German Princes."

THE RUSSIFICATION OF POLAND.

I have frequently alluded to the energetic measures taken by the Russian Government for the Russification of the German and Polish Provinces of Prussia. These measures have become more and more severe during the last six months, and have awakened great sympathy for the sufferers, in Germany. The Prussian Government, which has placed itself at the head of the German nation, could not well ignore the complaints of the Germans in Kurland, and the Russian Minister in Petersburgh was instructed to make friendly remonstrances in reference to their respective cases. It is asserted that these have had a good effect with the Emperor and the Grand Duchess HELENA, who are said to have sympathized with Germany. These steps, however, have annoyed the old Russian party, whose headquarters are in Warsaw, and which consider Germany the most dangerous enemy of the whole Slavish nationality. The influence of this party becomes stronger every day and it has urged the Russian Crown Prince to issue an energetic protest against any interference of Prussia; the Archduke CONSTANTINE is said to have joined him in this action. This protest is said to have caused no little disturbance in the Imperial family, and people in St. Petersburgh are very uneasy about the consequences of this contest. It cannot be denied that the German Provinces of Russia, and the Slavonians living among the Germans in the territory belonging either to Austria or the North German Confederation, contain seeds from which at a future day may spring great difficulties. It is easy to understand why the German people are quite as much interested in the faith of their brethren in Russia, as in that of the Germans who were subjects of Denmark. I should even think their interest ought to be far greater, as the measures taken by the Danish Government in the case of their German subjects were not nearly so revolting as those of the Russian Government. These measures are not only limited to changing customs and language, but extend even to religious matters. To us the difference between the Greek and the Roman Catholic churches may appear trifling, but disbelievers consider the differences existing between the several Protestant sects also as insignificant and even ridiculous, though their members look upon them as most important. The measures taken by the Government are, however, effective. In one province in Lithuania were converted to the rites of the Greek Church, last year, 25,407 Roman Catholics, 36 Jews, 9 Lutherans and 2 Mohammedans.

PRUSSIAN LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

I mentioned in a previous letter the sentence of "Stadtgerichtsrath" (Counselor of the City Court) TWESTEN to two years of imprisonment. The new principle in law thus established by the Ober Tribunal has already caused another trial, that of a Deputy, Mr. FREUTZEL, who is to pay a fine of 100 thalers for an offence similar to that committed by Mr. TWESTEN. The whole affair creates here much bad feeling. In fact, I cannot understand the course which the Government is pursuing. On one side it is doing everything to make the people believe it is really desirous of satisfying the general desire for reasonable progress, and yet occur now and then acts of absolute stupidity, which remind us of the times when not even a constitution existed. Some old Prussian fogies among the Government officers cannot get rid of the idea that they are not servants of the people, but still members of the household of the absolute masters of that people upon whom they look with the most ridiculous flunkey conceit. The assurance that these new-fangled representatives of the masses should dare to criticise their actions seems utter blasphemy, and to put such ideas down all means must be employed, for their dignity is of greater importance to them than anything else. The manner in which the vote of a majority of the Ober Tribunal in the case mentioned were obtained is an instance of the regardless impudence with which these old fogies act even in the State standing at the head of Germany. As the Secretary of Justice knew that he would not have the desired number of votes from the Tribunal he put in two supplementary Judges whose ballots produce the necessary result. But the most outrageous thing in this manner of acting is that the Secretary formerly annulled a judgment of a court because such supplementary judges had been introduced!

It is very natural that the representatives are alarmed, and steps are taken in the House to counteract this attempt to intimidate the members. However, the manner in which this is done is, in my opinion, quite injudicious. Article 84 of the Prussian Constitution says that the members cannot be prosecuted or punished for "opinions" (Meinungen) expressed in the House; but Article 30 of the North German Confederation has the sentiment in a different form, and instead of the word opinions contains the word "utterances" (Teusserungen.) Now it is evident to every one that the same thing was intended in both articles, and that the explanation given to that of the Prussian Constitution by the highest court is quite forcible and evidently adhered to for the purpose of defrauding the people of a right by taking advantage of an inaccurate expression. The most simple thing would have been to propose an alteration of the word, as the one used had been evidently misunderstood by the Supreme Court, and as it made the whole article meaningless. Instead of that it was moved to give an explanation of the article, by which proceeding the right of the Supreme Court to cling to its own interpretation of it was partially admitted. As this motion came from a fraction of the Liberal Party—the so-called National-Liberals—the other fraction, the "Fortschritts" Party, (party of progress,) is against it. Another motion made at the same time is also not for the purpose; it proposes to request the King to quash the whole proceedings against the two deputies, TWESTEN and FREUTZEL. To this the Conservative Party objects as an onslaught against the rights of the crown, though such a motion is quite constitutional. The consequence of strife will be that the old dispute between the House and the crown will be revived, after everybody believed that the hatchet had been buried forever. The Government will have to look to its defence, as its provocation of a quarrel was most wanton.

DISPOSSESSED SOVEREIGNS.

There are already some indications of difficulties arising from the very liberal arrangements which the Government has made with the Princes, whose States have become provinces of Prussia by the fortunes of war. The Duke of Nassau received nearly $9,000,000 and the King of Hanover $16,000,000. The interest of this sum is more than the sovereigns were paid when obliged to keep a court. The House, however, is not satisfied with this arrangement, as Prussia had to pay with her blood for the conquering of these provinces. But I suppose the Government will have its own way in this as in other matters. The motions in reference to the liberty of speech have also little chance to pass, though every member voting against them is as it were cutting his own throat. Party feelings are stronger than reason here and elsewhere.

The attitude of Russia and Turkey is very warlike. I am sure we shall soon see Russian troops beyond the Baltic. Russia has offered France her coöperation in the conference if France will favor Russia's views upon the Oriental question. This will be the next mine to explode.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Executions at Manchester—Public Feeling in Regard to Them—The Appeal to America—Cabmen's Strike in London—Sympathy with the Pope.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1867.

The people of England are astonished at the view taken of the executions at Manchester by the people of Ireland and of Europe. The Irish Press, with very rare exceptions—all the Press which can be said to represent the sentiments of five-sixths of the people of Ireland—has denounced the act of the Government with an eloquence of indignation peculiar to Ireland. There is no longer any distinction between the Fenian and Anti-Fenian journals, so far, at least, as this matter is concerned; and the *Irishman* is not fiercer than the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Nation*, the *News*, or twenty other national journals. A common grief, a common indignation, has united all in the expression of an overmastering hate.

The public manifestations in Ireland have been of the most extraordinary and disquieting character. On Sunday a funeral procession of 12,000 persons, with hearse, banners and mourning badges, with four bands of music playing dirges, moved through the streets of Cork. There were three or four thousand women marching in this most impressive and exciting procession, with mourning rosettes and green ribbons—all "wearing of the green." The public authorities did nothing to interfere with the demonstration, but to close the public houses for the day; but even that was needless, for everything went off with perfect order.

In Dublin, though the feeling is suppressed by the presence of a large military force, it is not the less bitter and intense. On the day of the execution all the shops of the humbler classes were deserted. All business was suspended. It is not too much to say that all Catholic Ireland is in mourning for those they call the "murdered patriots." They demand that the bodies of their martyrs shall be given up to be buried on Irish soil, that the tears of a nation may be showered upon their graves. This was the passionate wish of the poor boy ALLEN, expressed in the last letter he ever wrote, on the very morning of his execution. ALLEN, O'BRIEN and LARKIN died fervent Catholics. They assisted at Mass daily after sentence, and received Holy Communion every other day, and under these circumstances, the most solemn possible to a sincere Catholic, they declared the [illegible] of the testimony against them—ALLEN that he never fired on BRETT, O'BRIEN that he was not present at the attack on the Police van, LARKIN that he was not armed with a pistol. Neither denied that he was concerned in the rescue.

And everywhere rises the appeal to America. "What will America say when she hears of it?" is the first question that rises to the Irishman's lips. In some way, by some means, America must, they believe, give at least the opportunity for freedom and independence to Ireland. As Poland has so long looked to France, Ireland looks to America. When the war broke out in 1861 all Ireland was in an eager excitement, ready, whatever side the English Government took, to take the opposite. At the news of the affair of the *Trent*, a great meeting was held at the Dublin Rotunda, so that in case of war Ireland might not lose a day in siding with the enemy of England. The best news Ireland could have would be that England was going to war with any great Power. And now, this feeling is stronger than ever—made three times stronger, certainly three times more outspoken, by the hanging of three Irishmen at Manchester. Surely this is not a pleasant state of things for the Government which, judging by present appearances, has made a great and irreparable blunder.

I have copied from some of the more violent Irish papers, but the most moderate are not far behind them, and even the reticence of their expressions is ominous. The *Freeman's Journal* says the execution "was not a display of strength, but of weakness, instigated by anger and fear." The *Cork Examiner* says:

"These men's lives have been sacrificed to the dignity of British law, and the hatred of Irish Orangeism. Even supposing that their crime was deserving of death, such a course of proceeding was calculated to enlist sympathy toward the convicts. But when we see that this reckless haste was exhibited for the purpose of slaying men who had been engaged in a political undertaking—desperate, it may be—wrong, it may be—but right in their own eyes and glorious in the eyes of millions of their countrymen—an act which was hailed with a thrill of exultation through Ireland, and a shout of triumph through America—it is perfectly plain that, by whatever name it may be called, the Government have resorted to the old usage of suppressing rebellion with the gibbet. The *Cork Reporter*, a paper of most moderate views, speaks of the execution as 'a tragedy of the most dismal character, and one casting a deep and lasting stain on the fair fame of England.'"

The English papers copy their opinions with a sort of stupid astonishment, but they make no defence. The Dublin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:

"People here believe the English Government will yet have reason to regret the deaths of ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN. All this is no doubt very unreasonable, but that the opinions thus expressed are entertained by nine-tenths of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland will be denied by no man who is acquainted with the country, and who has no motive to say otherwise."

The Cork correspondent of *Saunders' News Letter* writes:

"We have promise of an unhappy Winter in this part of Ireland. The Fenians have, within the last few days, become more outspoken and daring than heretofore, and, I am sorry to have to record, are meeting with encouragement from men holding Her Majesty's commission of the peace. Parties are going openly abroad levying subscriptions for Fenian objects, and this day the names of Deputies Lieutenant and Justices of the Peace were unreservedly mentioned as throwing in their mites to the Fenian treasury."

Of course the military force has been strengthened in Ireland. Dublin is to be a permanent station for the footguards. The *Times* of yesterday, in a leader on the expenditure of two millions sterling to start an expedition to Abyssinia, admits that Ireland is a far more important country, and intimates that the expenditure of a few millions there might be a wiser thing than throwing it into the Red Sea, or scattering it in the deserts or on the mountains of Africa. But the British Parliament would sooner vote ten millions or fifty millions for the most absurd and useless war than five millions for the improvement and pacification of Ireland, or even for the education and advancement of their own population. I write of the people of Great Britain as "their own," and this is strictly correct; for though Irish Representatives sit in Parliament, they are a small, disregarded, ridiculed and despised minority, representing, or misrepresenting, an alien people, a distinctively foreign nation. Ireland is legally united to England, but morally, spiritually and really, in the strongest sense of reality, she is a separate and distinct nation, and this is recognized in the feelings and habitual expressions of both countries. An Englishman is more at home in France, Belgium or Switzerland than in Ireland. The Queen often visits Germany, she has never but once been to Ireland. The Prince of Wales goes frequently to Paris, and travels over the Continent, but never shows his pleasant face in Dublin, or Cork, or Killarney. There is less union between the countries now than there was fifty years ago. In spite of an emigration of millions of Catholics, Ireland is more Catholic to-day than at any time since the act of union. Either Catholics have made more converts than have the Protestants with all England to aid them with contributions, or else, for some mysterious reason, the Catholic population is more prolific. Even Ulster, at one time almost entirely Protestant, is now more than half Catholic.

The effect which the executions, or the manner in which they have operated upon the Irish mind, has had upon the English Press is remarkable. English writers are simply astonished that anybody should look upon the men hanged otherwise than as common murderers, who have had their deserts. But they see plainly enough that it has not settled the Irish question. One writer says:

"Two courses are open to us, and, we fully believe, no third. We may go in distinctly and emphatically for keeping Ireland down. We may frankly acknowledge that she is our Poland or our Venetia, and take the fitting measures accordingly; and as of her own strength she never can offer any serious resistance, so we shall go on until somebody makes war upon us, and then our Lombardy helps to our Solferino—our Venetia brings on us a Sadowa. That is one course we may take. The other is to recognize boldly and promptly the fact that there is a part of our Imperial system which has not hitherto been fairly governed, which has had bitter wrongs to complain of, which even still complains of serious wrongs, and to essay at once the removal of every grievance, the healing of every sore place. If the Irish people hate English government because it is English government, then we are to them simply as Russia to Poland, or as Austria was to Venice. Instead of this being an excuse for our severely punishing Fenianism, it would deprive us of all moral justification for its repression, and degrade us into the condition of the merest and vulgarest despots."

A great meeting of sympathy for the Pope is to be held at St. James' Hall this evening, called by Archbishop MANNING and Bishop GRANT, of Southwark, on the requisition of the clergy and 7,102 laymen, among whom are the Earls of Denbigh and Gainsborough, Lords HOWARD, PETRE, ARUNDELL, of Wardour, CLIFFORD and HERRIES, with other distinguished personages. It is very sure to be a great and enthusiastic meeting. Just before the late raid on Rome, Archbishop MANNING, at a public meeting, speaking of the danger of the Pope, confidently predicted that he would be saved by some Providential interposition. The French say that "Saint Chassepot" came to his relief. The Chassepot rifle may be for His Holiness, "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon." An Englishman says he saw a platoon of fifty armed with Chassepots open upon a company of Garibaldians; in a moment thirty fell and the rest "skedaddled." There was no standing before it. Another manifestation of Papal sympathy a few days ago took London by surprise. A company of fifty young Scottish Highlanders, under the command of Major GORDON, forty-seven of them over six feet high, marched through London on their way to Rome to defend the Pope. They are all Catholics, and mostly sons of farmers in the Western Highlands of what we are accustomed to consider Protestant Scotland. The French are rapidly retiring from Rome, but the Papal forces are increasing; and the Italian Government has now to deal with a Mazzinian conspiracy, and may possibly be in as much need of French aid as the Pope. A conference may be as useful to VICTOR EMMANUEL as to PIUS IX. In the conference Italy will ask for Rome; ANTONELLI will demand the restoration of the Papal States annexed to Italy; the European Powers will guarantee the *status quo*, at least until the death of the present Pontiff.

In the expectation that there will never be another Pope—that the fall of the Temporal will insure the speedy end of the spiritual power of Rome, the no-Popery agitators in England grow more active and virulent. One lecturer has been creating a sensation by a dreadful story of priestly immorality lately discovered in an English Convent; but on being called upon by Bishop ULLATHORNE for particulars of name and place, he declined to give them, on the ground that a Roman Catholic Bishop had no legal standing, and that if he chose, he might prosecute him for slander, which makes the *Pall-Mall* say that the worst enemies of Protestantism were their own lecturers, and makes people doubt whether a few of the more rabid of them are not disguised Jesuits, [illegible] on the enemy—Papal Zouaves in the pay of Exeter Hall [illegible].

The cost of the Abyssinian expedition is more discussed than its policy or prospects. The Indian army of 250,000 men costs £17,000,000 a year. In the rest of the British Empire is an army of 120,000 men, costing £15,000,000. Ten millions a year is spent on a fleet. With all this—fleet and armies costing double what the same forces costs in France—there is such a lack of mobility and efficiency that it costs two millions to send a small expedition from Bombay to the nearest point of the African coast, and months of preparation. France can send off 50,000 men in a few days on government transports, and with but a slight addition to the regular expenses. But these things have been grumbled about ever since the Crimean war, if not longer, and as no remedy has been found so far it may be best to submit calmly to the inevitable. If it is in the nature of things that inferior and ineffective forces in England must cost double what superior and effective ones do elsewhere, there is no help for it, and no use in leading articles.

The *Saturday Review* accepts the situation with its accustomed amiability. It argues that prestige must be had at any price. "In order to show that we are not afraid of a big Power we are to kick a little one." "If the Indians cannot be happy and prosperous unless they believe heartily in us, and are made to pay, we must prepare to tax them into credulity and grind them into dust until they are quite sure we are ready to fight all the world."

A very heavy gale, with freezing cold, has been blowing around the English coasts for days, with great damage to shipping and loss of life. A Japanese Prince crossed the Channel on Monday in the midst of it, landed at Dover, and was immediately welcomed, not like Mr. DICKENS at Boston, with "an enthusiastic ovation," but with a regulation salute from the Castle, and an address from the Mayor and Aldermen, in which his relative the Tycoon is styled "the great Potentate of the East." What will the Emperor of China say to this—if he happens to *hear it*?

The thousands of cabmen in London have struck. I do not know how many there are, but I was in a cab a few days ago which was numbered above 15,000; the enumeration, however, may include the omnibusses. The strike is against the law which requires them to carry lamps, and it is agreed that no cab is to come out after 4 o'clock P. M., when it is pitch dark at this season, until the law is repealed. A great meeting is to be held in Exeter Hall, at which all cabmen will assert their independence, and London must ride in omnibusses, walk, or stay at home evenings, until the question is settled. Until then, the theatres must give *matinées*. In this action of the cabmen, this open defiance of the laws and the Government, is seen another example—either of the weakness of the Government, or the growing power of popular organizations. Americans think the English are tyrannized over; but Americans submit continually to regulations which could not be enforced here for a moment. A Maine law in England would be impossible. There is no power to enforce an unpopular regulation on cabmen, or costermongers, or any considerable number of people of any class, if they are really opposed to it. English sturdiness, and even its mobbish unruliness, is sometimes a very useful and respectable quality. Public opinion would settle an accidental parliamentary majority in short order. Whatever may have once been the case no government can now remain in power for even so short a period which does not respond to the requirements of public opinion. And this, I apprehend, is not a new phenomenon in England. At the beginning of the American War of Independence, the people of England were generally in favor of the principle of coercion, and strongly opposed to any severance of the empire; but as the war went on public opinion changed, and when peace was made and American independence acknowledged, it was done because public opinion in England demanded it. Not only does Parliament change the government at its pleasure, but the people act on Parliament with almost equal readiness.

The storms of the past few days have brought out the heroism of the life-boat service with great splendor. At Holyhead, when the storm was one of the worst ever known on that hard coast, the life-boat, with its coxswain of 70 years, went out five times in one night and saved the crews of three vessels. All round the coast we have the same scenes of courage and peril.

Earl RUSSELL has seized upon Educational Reform, and introduced resolutions into the Lords in a way that provokes the gibes of irreverent scoffers, who think he cares more for a good party move than for the public benefit. I predict, however, that Mr. DISRAELI will be able to "dish the Whigs" as easily on this question as on that of Reform. Meantime Lord JOHN's resolutions will do for a feeler. The real worker in this matter is likely to be Mr. LOWE, but all parsondom will fight for the right to educate young England in Scripture history. Whatever knowledge English children may lack, they must know all about Zerubbabel and Nebuchadnezzar.

There is, as you may have noticed, a Royal premium on babies in this country. Whenever any woman in the United Kingdom, lawfully married and of good moral character, has three children at a birth, the Queen sends her three guineas, and in the same proportion of a guinea a baby, I presume, for a larger number. Other cases of a prolific character also meet with encouragement from the Royal bounty. For example, it was recorded in yesterday's papers that a widow living near Carlisle, having attained to the age of 92 years, and having seen the fifth generation of her family, the Queen has been graciously pleased to send her the munificent donation of two pounds sterling, or within a fraction of two dollars in cash for each generation. When I read such acts of Royal munificence I am lost in admiration; only it is difficult to understand why three babies should have three guineas and five generations of babies only two pounds; but there are many things in the institutions of every country which to foreigners are incomprehensible. MONADNOCK.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Debates in the French Senate and Corps Legislatif.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867.

I attended yesterday the commencement of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the interpellations presented by JULES FAVRE and other members of the Opposition on the Roman Question. It was exceedingly difficult to procure tickets, owing to the eagerness manifested to be present, and an application which I sent in a week previously to the Questeur of the Chamber was refused, on the ground that all the tickets had been given away. Not satisfied with this reply, I applied in two other quarters, where I knew influence would be exercised, and the result was that I received from both the coveted admissions, and was thereby enabled to take a friend with me. I mention the circumstance to show you how little courtesy is exhibited by public functionaries here toward the Press. What I could not get by right as a journalist, I got by favor as a private individual.

Long before the hour at which the sittings usually commence (a quarter past two o'clock) all the tribunes and galleries were filled with eager spectators. The members of the diplomatic corps, the Nuncio of the Holy See, and the Ministers of Austria, Russia, Prussia and Italy, with the members of their legations, filled two tribunes, and several of the Emperor's *aides-de-camp* occupied that reserved for the Court. The Senators and Counselors of State occupied seats over the low tribunes in the *enceinte*. In the *salle des conferences* the Deputies, who also began to arrive early, formed animated groups, and the scene altogether reminded one of those eagerly anticipated struggles which took place so frequently under the old Parliamentary *régime*.

M. DE MOUSTIER, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the first to make his appearance in the *salle des seances*, and after depositing his portfolio on his desk, he walked up and down the open space in front of the President's tribune with EMILE OLLIVIER for nearly a quarter of an hour. M. DE MOUSTIER is a tall, thin, aristocratic-looking man, with marked features, a sallow tint and a careworn and anxious, though rather pleasing, expression of countenance. Shortly after his entrance, he was followed by M. ROUHER, the Minister of State, a man of portly dimensions, a keen, searching eye, and what would be called at your side a rollicking but at times sardonic expression of countenance. At about 2:08 a huissier came into the *salle* laden with a bundle of books and documents, which were taken to JULES FAVRE's seat, and which a jocose Englishman, who was playing the gallant to some ladies on my left, observed was "big with the fate of Rome." Then followed a troop of Deputies, among whom were GARNIER PAGES, BERRYER THIERS, EUGENE PELLETAN and others whose names are more or less familiar to you. The President, M. SCHNEIDER, a hard-[illegible] looking little man, with high cheek bones and a Teutonic cast of features generally, now took his seat, and his bell brought the members to order. After some preliminary business had been got through, the order of the day was called, and every eye was turned in the direction of M. JULES FAVRE's seat.

Slowly rising and gathering his documents under his arm, the great demagogue made his way to the tribune with the measured deliberation which characterizes all his movements. He is greatly changed since I first saw him some twenty odd years ago. He has become rather corpulent, his features have lost the look of sharp energy which was their prevailing expression, and his voice has become comparatively thin and weak. Listening to him in the commencement while he recounted the history of the first French expedition and the September Convention, you would be tempted to ask yourself how this prosy, passionless speaker could ever have obtained the reputation of a great orator. Presently, however, when he entered upon the second phase of this unfortunate question, he warmed up, and then his admirable qualities as a speaker rapidly developed themselves. A master of all the resources of language, a sound logician, and a debater whose patience and evenness of temper no assaults can disturb, he lashed the ministerial side of the Chamber into a storm of indignant clamor without allowing himself to be once put out by their interruptions. I shall not attempt to follow out his argument. It is sufficient for me to say of it that it is one of the ablest that this brilliant orator has ever delivered, and that it made a profound impression upon all those whose prejudices were not enlisted on the clerical side.

To-day the debate was resumed, but up to 5 o'clock, when I closed this letter, only M. CHESNELONG and M. JULES SIMON had spoken. The discussion will probably last several days longer.

THE INTERPELLATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate on the Roman question, on Friday, was but the preliminary skirmish to the grand parliamentary struggle which commenced in the Corps Legislatif yesterday. The Clerical party, hoping to gain much by it, obtained nothing but an opportunity of venting their bile against Italy. The only redeeming feature of the discussion as carried on, on their side, was the moderation of tone observed by the Archbishop of Paris, who, as the *Patrie* very justly observes, managed to defend the Pontifical sovereignty without insulting the Italian monarchy. As to the opening speech of Baron DUPIN, I do not recollect any carefully elaborated effort of the kind which offers less of the impress of strong convictions, less originality, or greater want of candor than it presents throughout. The stale device by which under guise of a letter which he pretended to have received from Italy drawing an exaggerated and overcharged picture of the internal condition of that kingdom, and of the hopelessness of its future, was unworthy of an orator of any reputation, and only served to show the shifts to which the advocates of the Temporal Power are driven. Equally unworthy was his attempt to confound the Garibaldian with the Fenian movement in a common revolutionary interest, and to show that at the battle of Mentana there were Fenian soldiers obeying MAZZINI as their chief. Nor did Cardinal DE BOUNECHOSE, who followed him, disdain to resort to the same discreditable assertions. In stating that there were found on the field of battle wounded and dead soldiers who bore on their persons certificates stating that they had received leave of absence to enter the army of GARIBALDI, His Eminence could not have seriously believed what he thus recklessly advanced. But in drawing from the threatened separation of the temporal from the spiritual power of the Papacy the conclusion that the result must inevitably be the annihilation of that institution, he was still more unhappy in his reasoning. If it requires temporal attributes to insure its vitality, then it ceases to have any spiritual value. If it were not based on something more durable, and which the caprice of governments and nationalities cannot destroy, it would have no claim even to the spiritual allegiance of the millions who are in communion with it. What the arguments of the Cardinal wanted in force, however, was made up for in the violence of his language. In saying that Italian unity was an unhealthy and monstrous conception reproved by God and man, he offered one of the most powerful arguments that could be presented for the removal of a source of irritation and bitterness which can thus induce the ministers of Christ to so utterly forget themselves.

Whatever may have been the object proposed to themselves by the signers of the interpellations, the result did not answer their expectations. From the moderate and carefully-prepared reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, they could glean nothing which shed even a ray of hope on them. His recommendation to them not to exact more than "the daily bread," not merely typified the actual position of the question, but gave to the opponents of the Temporal Power something of an assurance that there was no foregone conclusion in the mind of the Government when it determined on referring it to a conference. This is something gained on that side, and taken in connection with the vote, justifies the exultation of the Liberal journals. "It was a substantial defeat of the clerical opposition," says the *Opinion Nationale*. "Never were the ultras of the temporal power more completely beaten," says the *Siecle*. "The proof that the Government has said nothing," says the *Liberté*, "is, that the question remains as confused, as obscure and as uncertain as it was before M. MOUSTIER delivered his speech."

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Letter from Mr. John Bright on the Subject of Irish Land Tenure.

From the London Spectator, Dec. 7.

We publish the following letter from Mr. BRIGHT, which has been forwarded us by the gentleman to whom it was addressed:

ROCHDALE, Nov. 11, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR—I have read your *Prussia and Ireland* with much interest, and, as far as you go, I agree with you, but I think more requires to be done. Your plan is to help tenants to buy farms where owners are willing to sell, to lend them money on easy terms, and to take good security for the transaction. Owners are not very willing to sell, and the process of restoration, of creating an Irish proprietary, would be very slow.

In my speech in Dublin a year ago, I suggested another plan, not unlike yours, but more certainly operative, and with which yours might be combined. I proposed a Parliamentary Commission, empowered to buy large estates, particularly of English proprietors of Irish property, and to resell them in existing farms to existing tenants, on terms something like those which you propose. A sum of £5,000,000 thus at the disposal of the Commission would secure some large estates, and the process of creating "farmers, owners of farms," would begin at once, and would go on rapidly. Your plan in fifty years would do much good; mine would do much in five years, and in twenty years or less would change the aspect of things in Ireland.

You want the change we are both in favor of—that is, we want to make the Irish farmer attached to the soil by the tie of ownership, rather than by that which now exists, the necessity to have a holding in land that he may live.

We want, further, to beget a new and better national sentiment, *to convince every Irishman now on the land that we do not intend to drive him across the Atlantic*, but to remain a contented dweller on his own soil. I think my scheme would do this; would give hope and faith, and inspire him with a belief in the future, and stimulate him to effort and industry.

You will see the difference between your scheme and mine—yours is for a long time, and for the future; mine is to grapple at once with the *desperate malady which keeps your country in a state of chronic discontent and insurrection.*

Your plan may be more easily secured, but our children will only see much result from it; mine would, I think, restore confidence, and *banish speedily some of the despair and disloyalty which so extensively prevail.*

In some of our colonies, in Canada and in New-Brunswick, I believe Government has bought off landlords' rights with great advantage to the people; why not try something in Ireland? Thanking you for your excellent pamphlet, I am very truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

HENRY DIX HUTTON, Esq., Dublin.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The value of property in Maryland by the recent assessment is $492,653,572. The valuation of Baltimore City is $249,142,869. Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Alleghany counties have been assessed 76 per cent. in advance of the old basis, and including Baltimore City, the increase is 86 per cent., while the Eastern Shore and southern counties have been assessed at but 45 per cent. advance. This is accounted for in great part, if not wholly, by the extinction of the slave property of the State, which was mostly held in the lower counties. The ratio of increase is much greater in Baltimore County than in any other, except Alleghany. The Baltimore County assessment is more than doubled.

A shocking accident occurred at Hazardville on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst. Two men—PETER HEARY and PHILIP KINLIN—were at work in the "mixing house" of the Hazard Powder Company, when KINLIN, in breaking a mass of frozen saltpetre with a wooden mallet, struck the edge of the kettle in which the materials for making powder are mixed, and the contents of the kettle were ignited. KINLIN gave the alarm, and escaped out of an open door. HEARY ran to another door, which was fastened, and before he could escape, was burned awfully. He lived until Friday morning in terrible agony, when he died. He was a single man.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* gives the following: Years ago, when the project of a route to the West through the Hoosac Mountain was first started, the late Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, President of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, was in the western part of the State, and an enthusiastic tunnel man was urging the importance and feasibility of the enterprise. "Why," said he, "look at the route. It seems as if the finger of Providence has pointed it out." "What a pity," said the old minister, "the finger hadn't been run through the mountain!" "What a pity!" cries Massachusetts to-day.

FRANCIS TUKEY died recently near Sacramento, Cal., after a long illness, at the age of 52 years. He was formerly City Marshal of Boston. He went to California about a dozen years ago, and soon located in Sacramento. Mingling in the political strifes of the day, he became quite prominent, and represented the County in the Assembly during the session of 1863-4. Since that time he has gradually withdrawn from politics and settled on a ranch about four miles from Sacramento City, where he died.

The annual product of the Wisconsin and Michigan pineries is eighteen hundred millions of manufactured lumber, exclusive of lath, shingle, pickets and posts, of which about thirteen hundred millions go up the lake to Milwaukee, Chicago and other ports, or down the Mississippi and its tributaries. The balance goes to Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo and other Eastern markets. Of this amount Wisconsin produced eight hundred million feet.

The largest mill in the Northwest, and, of course, in the United States, is that of W. J. YOUNG & Co., Clinton, Iowa, which has eight gang saws and four long slides, is a friction mill so that it can run two gangs alone, and it can cut 150,000 feet in twelve hours. Its construction required half a million feet of sawed lumber.

The whole receipts of lumber at this port for 1867, as ascertained from the Custom House records, are as follows: Manufactured lumber, feet, 83,680,000; shingles, 11,601,000; laths, 8,764,000.

The workmen in the navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass., 2,358 in number, were paid off on Saturday, 14th inst., the amount disbursed being $156,196 00. The officers received about $30,000.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

In the dispatch of the platform of the recent Georgia Conservative Convention, it is stated that the "preamble acknowledges the obligation to adhere to the Union and support Gen. GRANT in all legal and proper measures," &c. As originally sent, and as it appears in the official report of the proceedings, the language was "General Government," and not Gen. GRANT.

Col. J. R. PARROTT, of Cartersville, Ga., the President of the Reconstruction Convention in that State, is a Conservative Republican in politics, a lawyer by profession, a conscientious gentleman and well versed in parliamentary usages. He has been popularly before the public both in his profession and as a politician.

Nearly complete official returns from the late Kansas election give the following results: Majority against striking out the word "white," 9,071; majority against striking out the word "male," 10,685; majority in favor of disfranchising rebels, 2,692; highest vote cast on striking out the word "white," 30,120.

The Kentucky Democratic State Convention is to meet in Frankfort on the 22d of February, 1868, to nominate a candidate for Governor, an electoral ticket, and to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

There are in Iowa 143 newspapers, of which 111 are Republicans, twenty-seven Democratic, two temperance, one legal and one educational.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN POISONING CASE.

Coroner's Inquest Continued—The Domestic Difficulties of the Accused—The Mystery of the Murder Still Unexplained.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. ELIZABETH FALL and daughter, poisoned at their residence, Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was resumed yesterday before Coroner LYNCH, at the County Court-house, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Price's examination was continued. She said: When I was ill, he (Mr. Price) refused to give me a nurse; his mother objected to the way he treated me, and though I told him I could not live if such a state of things continued, he answered by saying he wished I was dead, and then he would get rid of me; he brought me medicine from his store, but still found I was growing weaker; after taking his medicine it would make me weak, cause me to stagger, and I would vomit some dark colored stuff; told him one day I would employ a physician; he answered by striking me in the face and shaking me by the arms; thought I would go crazy after taking his medicine; he said I was bilious; he consented to take me to a water establishment, and we accordingly left for Lockport, for the water cure, on the 19th of October; we went as far as Utica for the purpose, and there we remained over night; on Sunday a gentleman recommended me to see a physician, and on the following day my husband went with me for the purpose, as I thought; we went into a doctor's house, and in the reception room was introduced to that gentleman as Mrs. Price; after some conversation between him and my husband he said he did not receive any one in his institution who was not insane; asking where I was, my husband then told me for the first time I was in the Utica Lunatic Asylum; I became surprised, and Dr. Gray said he would not have anything to do with me; he said my husband had written to him from Lockport, asking on what conditions he would receive me as a lunatic; and on my seeking explanation from Mr. Price, he said his family advised him to do as he had acted; went to Elmira, where I remained until April following; then returned home, but my husband refused to admit me; he afterwards took rooms for me at Stevens' house; on the following day went to his store, where I saw Mrs. Fall having a baby in her arms; in answer to a remark of mine he said he would keep that woman there as long as he liked—that I was no longer his wife; remained at the Stevens House for five weeks; he called one day, said I should not remain longer there at his expense, and threatened to blow my brains out if I made any alarm, at the same time drawing a revolver from his pocket; he asked me for the note which his father had indorsed, and to compel my giving it, he threw me on the bed, and put his knees on my chest; gave him the note; I called for assistance, and he, becoming alarmed, left the house; told my lawyer, Mr. O'Dell, what had happened; Price reported that I was dead; went to the store one night, and there I saw Mrs. Fall, who told me that Mr. Price had obtained a divorce from me for adultery, and that she was taking care of him; left the place, as my husband ordered a policeman to arrest me; he told me once that he had tried to poison me at the Stevens House, but did not succeed; he offered me $12 a week to live on if I had not commenced a suit against him; Mrs. Fall was always at the store before me, and on one occasion she procured my arrest; I was locked up all night, and when taken to the rooms, next morning, the charge against me was dismissed; once Mrs. Fall came to see me at my house, but I was not in; met Mr. Price about two weeks ago, in Brooklyn; took medicine my husband prescribed for me, for two months, once or twice a day; always became quite nervous and excitable after it; when I vomited, as I generally did after taking the liquid medicine, my husband insisted that was just what I wanted; I discontinued taking the box of pills after it affected me so strangely, and hid the medicine; thought the medicine was some poisonous stuff; went to Atlantic-street on the day of Mrs. Fall's death, and had a long conversation there with Mr. Johnson; the people of the house sympathized with me; never knew where Mrs. Fall lived until I saw her death in the papers.

Timothy Ryan, police officer First Precinct, swore that on the 8th of April, 1865, he and Mrs. Price went into the store at Whitehall-street; Mr. Price and Mrs. Fall came out of a back room; he always had thought up to then that Mrs. Fall was his wife; Mr. Price desired him to put Mrs. Price out; he refused, and for so doing the druggist made a complaint against him before the Police Commissioners, which was dismissed.

John H. Merwin, No. 8 Whitehall-street, sworn—Eighteen months ago I was in the employment of the prisoner for a few weeks; I became acquainted with Mrs. Fall and thought her a respectable woman; Dr. King having intended to go home Mr. Price said he would give me his place at the same salary, and thus I became employed by Mr. Price; remember Mrs. Fall becoming unwell at one time, she was attended by Dr. Agnew, and the prescriptions were made up in the store; this was my first employment at the store; then went to Greenpoint to open a store; in the meantime Mrs. Fall told me that she was going to England to recruit her health, and that her family wished she should go; met her at Mr. Price's store on the evening preceding her departure; she spoke about her health being broken down; on her return from England I was employed at the store; Dr. King died on the 10th of April, and then I took charge of the store; a letter was received from Mrs. Fall, while in England, stating she would return in May; she did not return, and Dr. King became worried at her not coming; she finally wrote, stating that her child had died, and she intended to return shortly; after a time she came from England, and immediately on landing went to the store in company with her daughter Jenny; next day she also came to the store; she was despondent at the loss of her child in England; said she expected her brother from England in company with her youngest child, and that she intended to resume her position as cleaner of the store, but she was afraid her ill health would not permit her; she was in very poor health; in September last she acquainted me with the fact of her having taken lodgings in Atlantic-street; had seen her more or less at the store until three or four weeks before her death, when Mr. Price told me she had become sick; Dr. Drake attended Mrs. Fall. Witness then mentioned the fact of Mrs. Fall having injured herself by falling down stairs, and then continued. The Friday before she died, Mrs. Fall came to the store where she remained for some time; she appeared very despondent in not leaving for England; that she would as soon be dead as alive; tried to cheer her up, but without avail; she left the store in company with Mr. Price; Saturday morning I asked Mr. Price if he had called on Mrs. Fall, and he answered "No," as they were coming to New-York; in the evening Mrs. Fall called at the store, she still appeared very despondent, and spoke about being dead; she went into the back room—my bedroom—and taking from the bed a pistol, which I use for my protection, she remarked, putting it to the side of her

head, that it was easy to put an end to herself; she left the house at 6 o'clock P. M. in company with Mr. Price; saw both at the store on Sunday evening; spoke to her about coming over in such weather, and she said she felt better; Jenny Fall was then sent to find some parties, who were not to be found—at which Mrs. Fall appeared to be very much disappointed; she left the store with her daughter about half past six P. M.; Monday morning Mr. Price came to the store at ten o'clock; in answer to a question of mine he said he had not seen Mrs. Fall that day; that he had gone home with her the previous evening, when she appeared very cheerful, and cooked a steak after tea; that he drank ale there, and felt drowsy after it, and after laying down on the sofa there for some time, he left for home; on reaching home he said he was called in by Mr. McIntosh, and remained in his rooms to 12 P. M.; shortly after that conversation, Mr. Johnson came into the store and said something, on hearing which Mr. Price put his hands to the back of a chair and said: "My God, my last witness is gone;" he said he was not surprised at the woman's death, but was at Jenny's; Mr. Price was rather later than usual that morning; he generally came at 8½ A. M.; heard Mrs. Fall say that Mr. Price's father had loaned her $100, for which she gave her note; heard her say that her mother had property in England; Mr. Price and I have put up medicine for Mrs. Fall prescribed by Dr. Drake; saw medicine given her consisting of nitro muriatic acid and Fowler's solution, and tincture of *nux vomica*; Mr. Price did not prescribe for Mrs. Fall, to my knowledge, but once; we have strychnine in our store; never put up any of that while in the store; sold strychnine once to a party in St. Louis, but never to a person in New-York or Brooklyn; Mrs. Fall and Mr. Price were always on the best of terms; the Saturday before her death Mr. Price and Mrs. Fall were in the back room of the store; heard Mr. Price ask her how she felt; saw her take my loaded pistol in her hand and put it to her head; Mrs. Fall did not appear to complain of any bodily ailment; she was suffering mostly from low spirits; her letters were not directed to Mr. Price's store; she washed for me and Mr. Price ever since she moved to Atlantic-street.

Emma Rich, No. 74 Henry-street, swore that Mrs. Fall lodged in her house some 18 months ago; she (Mrs. Fall) said she had been supported by a Dr. Price; that her little girl had come from England, and the passage was paid by Dr. Price; the Doctor came to see her once when she was sick; he told witnesses' mother to send for a physician and he would pay for that gentleman's attendance; never saw Mrs. Price.

Emma Havenmyer, landlady of the house No. 74 Henry-street, deposed—Mrs. Fall resided with me under the name of Mrs. ROSE; while in the house she was ill and went to a physician who asked her had not she some trouble on her mind; she said she had not; the doctor told me privately she had; she took three or four bottles of medicine and got quite well again; before she finished taking medicine she would walk the floor with her hands on her head crying; she said she had trouble, but if she told me what it was it might get Dr. Price into difficulty; she said she had two abortions procured upon her by Dr. King; that Dr. Price was good and kind to her, and would give her whatever she wanted; that Dr. Price was to take her out to Staten Island and bring her wines and other things; not liking her actions I turned her out of my house; she sent me a note saying she would sue me for defamation of character; Mrs. Fall made several attempts to tell me her troubles, but never did.

Elenor Holding was next examined, but her evidence was chiefly corroborative of that given by Mrs. Johnson, the substance of which has been already published in the TIMES.

The only other witness examined was John Ellis, who was mentioned by the accused as a person with a slouched hat whom he had met in the hall the night before Mrs. Fall's death. This witness swore that he wore a cap on the night in question, and made some remark to Mr. Price who did not answer him.

The inquest was then adjourned until 11 A. M. this day.

BILLIARDS.

The American Championship—McDevitt Challenged by Foster, Dion and Coon.

The golden cue, emblematic of the championship of American billiards, was last night forwarded to Chicago, where JOHN McDEVITT intends to take up his residence. The contest of Wednesday last, wherein McDEVITT defeated JOSEPH DION, of Montreal, and thus acquired the champion cue, was remarkably close and intensely exciting. At one time McDEVITT was nearly 300 points behind; but he bridged the gap, and, closing with a run of 128, (which, so admirably did he manage the balls, might have been prolonged to 300 or 400,) won by 12 points in 1,500. Strategy was the predominant feature of the game, about one-third of the 114 innings being devoted to deliberate plays for safety. McDEVITT, although fortune was against him, played with great care and forethought, chalking his cue at almost every stroke, and never attempting a shot unless he felt reasonably confident either of being successful or of leaving the balls safe for his opponent. He was seldom able to get the balls well together, which accounts for the small runs made by him, those over 65 being 181, 152, 128 and 113, while DION'S were 290, 157, 110, 86, 75 and 87. Once McDEVITT'S ball "froze," when he stood in fair prospect of a large run, and he was forced to play for safety, after having scored 43: while, when he was 33 points ahead, and had but 145 to 90, an unfortunate kiss set all the balls up on the cushion for his opponent, who ran therefrom 110. Except in being defeated after victory had seemed fairly within his grasp, DION was lucky, making no less than eight "scratches," his last run (46) being started on a shot of this kind. Having the balls in a favorable position in this run, it was thought that he would make the needed 58; but he played them but indifferently, and ceased counting at 46, 12 more being needed. McDEVITT succeeded in counting, and appreciating that it was his last chance, disregarded two easy shots, and played one which, though extremely risky under the circumstances, was certain to bring the balls together if made, and as certainly together if missed. The shot was an indirect "draw" of about eighteen inches in length, the object in playing it being to send the ball first struck up the table and down again so as to range alongside of the others. McDEVITT counted, and DION, realizing that he was beaten, laid down his cue. When the final stroke had been made, a rush was made for the winner, who for a while stood in danger of being torn to pieces by those who, although they were strangers to him—as, to his knowledge, he had but two friends in the hall—had desired his success. Unutterable agony was depicted on DION'S face, and his brother CYRILLE wept like a child. The betting was at the rate of three and four to one, and about $3,000 changed hands, residents of Montreal giving the odds, and other residents accepting it. The average of the winner was 13⅛, and the time of game five hours and fifteen minutes, or about an hour and a half greater than any other match played under like terms by first-class experts.

McDEVITT has been challenged by MELVIN FOSTER, of this City, JOSEPH DION, and JOHN W. COON, the latter of Chicago. FOSTER is entitled to priority, and DION and COON will follow in the order named. The match between FOSTER and McDEVITT will take place in Chicago, it being the champion's privilege to name the city of his residence. McDEVITT desires it to be understood, that in deference to the wish of the American Billiard Association, expressed at its meeting in Montreal last June, all matches for the championship, so long as he holds the cue, must be played on a PHELAN and COLLENDER, second-sized four-pocket table, instead of, as heretofore, one of the full size. He will not, he furthermore declares, countenance the "jawing" of balls, which the Association recommended should be abolished.

To-morrow night CYRILLE DION, champion of Canada, and EDWARD DANIELS, champion of Massachusetts, are to contend at Bumstead Hall, Boston, in a game of 1,000 points, pushing shots barred, for $500. Confident that Canada will again be beaten, a large number of professional men will to-day and to-morrow leave this City for Boston, where, if the Canadians are equally confident, there will be quite as much speculation as in the late championship match.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

A communication from the Mayor relative to the protection of naturalized citizens in foreign countries was read and laid over.

A resolution from the other Board, approving of the purchase by the United States Government of the Island of St. Thomas, was read.

Mr. STACOM thought this was a subject with which the Common Council had nothing whatever to do. The question might well be left to the diplomatists in Washington to dispose of without the interference of the Common Council. He hoped the paper would be laid over.

It was finally referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

A resolution to pay each of the six Commissioners of the Sinking Fund $1,000 for services rendered was laid over.

Mr. FLYNN moved that the Board adjourn *sine die* for the year 1867.

The President said the motion could not, in his opinion, be entertained, as it conflicted with the law.

Messrs. MURRAY and ROBERTS thought that if the resolution was adopted the Board would cease to exist.

Mr. FLYNN said his motion simply related to the present year. It said nothing about 1868. He should appeal from the decision of the chair.

A vote was taken and the decision of the chair was sustained by 13 to 8.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Audit.

The Board met at noon yesterday.

DENNIS KEENAN claimed $158 for services rendered in the City Inspector's Department from October, 1865, to March, 1866. He worked 129 days altogether at $2 per day, and had received but $100 for the whole time.

SAMUEL H. GIBSON claimed $150 as a return for money he had erroneously paid as personal tax. Claimant said he had no personal property, and therefore a tax of that nature could not be legally collected from him.

Other cases, including the Washington Insurance Company and the Tribune Association, were called up, but in consequence of informality in the papers, or the absence of witnesses, they were adjourned till a further day.

The Board adjourned till noon to-day.

Board of City Canvassers.

The Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. MOORE in the chair. The report of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the protest signed by several members of the Board of Councilmen against the canvassing of votes for Councilmen, was read. The report, which has been already published, states that in the opinion of the Committee the Board of Canvassers has no power to act in the matter further than to make a return of the vote as found. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

The statement of the official canvass was then read, and ordered to be published in the TIMES and other papers, after which the Board adjourned *sine die*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE P. M. S. S. CO.—The annual election of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, took place at the office of the Company in Wall-street yesterday. Since the attempt to hold an election on the 20th of November, which was prevented by injunctions from the courts, a settlement has been effected between the friends of the rival candidates, by which the following compromise ticket was nominated and elected without opposition: Allan McLane, Howard Potter, William Dennistoun, James M. Brown, Louis McLane, Jonathan Thorne, Ariel A. Low, George B. Hartson, Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr. Hon. Frederick Billings, of San Francisco, and Isaac Taylor and Rufus G. Beardsle, of this City, acted as inspectors. The votes polled represented about 150,000 shares, or three-fourths of the entire stock of the Company.

THE DUNDERBERG AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. HENRY J. WINSER, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, this evening. He will give an account of the voyage of the famous iron-clad, *The Dunderberg*, across the Atlantic, last Summer, and of a visit to the Paris Exposition. Next to having visited the World's Fair for oneself is the pleasure of being carried thither by one who "has been there," and can tell the story of what he saw and heard in forcible language, replete with pleasantries. The lecture is one of a course in behalf of a charitable object.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSION SOCIETY.—This evening the Young Men's Mission Society of the Stanton-street Baptist Church, in this City, will hold their twenty-fifth annual meeting. Short addresses from good speakers will be made, and the exercises generally will be of an entertaining nature. This Society, since its organization, has disbursed over $23,000.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Five Points House of Industry has received from: Fannie, $10; R., $20; A Friend, Thirty-fifth-street, $5; A Friend, $5; Twenty-third-street, $10; R. L., $2; Friend, $5; Fifty-first-street, $1 58; H. G., 38 new garments. Other donations in answer to the note in the TIMES have been acknowledged by note.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday the Committee on Railroads reported a resolution giving permission to the South Side Railroad Company to run their cars on Montrose-avenue from the city line to Bushwick-avenue by steam-power, and on Bushwick-avenue to Union-avenue by horse-power, subject to such regulations as the Common Council may impose. The same committee reported in favor of granting permission to the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Railroad Company to extend their track along Grand-street, between First and Fifth streets, the company to use but six inches more of the street than at present used by the Grand-street Railroad Company. The motion to adopt the report was lost by a tie vote. Justice DAILY tendered his resignation as Justice of the Peace of the Fourth District, which was accepted, and ZACHARIAH VOORHEES was elected to fill the vacancy. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for laying the Nicolson pavement on Portland-avenue from De Kalb-avenue to Fulton-avenue, and on Fort Greene-place from Hanson-place to Lafayette-avenue. The fight in the Board of Aldermen over this project has been in progress several months.

LARCENY.—Yesterday morning, WARD CONKLIN, living at the corner of Fourth-place and Henry-street, was arrested on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from a tailor's store in Myrtle-avenue. Before Justice DELMAR he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 29 days.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to the 30th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUITS.

Parts I. and II. adjourned for the term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
882—Kane vs. Dinsmore, President.	1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1416—Makewen vs. Finigan.	1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
891—Kayler vs. Jenkins.	1760—Montgomery vs. De Lavalette.
238—Bell vs. Reynolds.	530—Carow vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
801—White vs. Corlies et al.	354—Cudlipp vs. Trainor.
4051—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Saxton.	1681—McGhee vs. Smith.
1171—Best vs. Dempster, et al.	374—Webster vs. Hackett et al.
1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem R. R. Co.	1701—Baker vs. Rogers.
1627—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.	5321—Krohn vs. Oechs.
449—Gunn vs. Comm'rs of Emigration.	718—Flint et al. vs. Harmony et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by James, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	
11—Robins vs. Miller et al.	27—Myers vs. Cuff.
12—Same vs. Same.	31—— vs. ——.

Issues of Law and Fact.

160—Phenix Bank of New-York vs. Sanford et al.	202—Goodwin vs. Sharkey et al.
164—Tokias et al. vs. Shayer.	203—Same vs. Same.
174—Atwood vs. Bennehoff R. Pet. Co.	237—Galwey vs. U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co.
205—Percival vs. Gilman.	189—Woodruff vs. Pierce et al.
212—Russell vs. Russell et al.	229—Hoxie vs. Kenworthy, Ex., &c.
261—Saenter vs. Buys et al.	266—Monheimer vs. Isett et al.
182—Samson et al. vs. Terry et al.	284—Sus. Nat. Bank of Newton vs. Morford et al.
199—Ensign et al. vs. Strond et al.	285—Webb vs. Buckalew.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
4—Pratt et al. vs. White et al.	61—Hadley vs. Hadley.
13—Gardner vs. Bayley.	68—Mayer vs. Millington.
	79—Gans et al. vs. Kaufman.

Call 86—Kelly vs. Kelly.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3329—Ward vs. The Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co.	3343—Becker vs. DeForest.
	3361—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.	3341—Dodge et al. vs. Hatch.
3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.	3459—Murphy vs. Gentzen.
	2605—Fowler vs. Bresnn et al.
3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, Exe't'r., &c.	3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
	3479—Russell vs. Met. Ins. Co.
2827—Sanges vs. Bininger.	3449—Kavanagh vs. Rich.
3477—Nichols vs. Ackley.	3279—Cort vs. Planer et al.
3451—Mullen vs. Lynch.	

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.	3642—White vs. Arkush.
3696—Janeway vs. Levy.	3724—Tinker vs. Scott.
3520—Smith vs. Coe.	2336—Trask, Jr., vs. G. W. Ins. Co.
2910—Herst vs. DeComean.	
3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.	3104—Rigney vs. McLaughlin et al.
3458—Russell vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	3440—Duckworth vs. Grier et al.
3160—Baer et al. vs. Hermann et al.	3438—Hopkins vs. The Mayor, &c.
3036—Walsh vs. Collins.	
3698—Smith vs. Lovelan.	

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Trial Terms have adjourned for the term. The General Term is not held this month, and will not meet till the first Monday of January next.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
—Wilcox vs. Goodwin.	13—Flury vs. Brown.
70—Bleecker vs. Berenger.	98—Kraugh vs. Foubert.
—Michael vs. Arnold.	92—Weber vs. Wagner.
42—Pincus vs. Hirschfield.	100—Brown vs. Ryan.
41—Streubel vs. Schneider.	101—Schmidt vs. Naumann.
97—Bunas vs. Kerser.	102—Mass vs. Curtis.
46—O'Neil vs. Clinton.	103—Gove vs. Darancey.
—Lewis vs. Gillis.	104—O'Hara vs. Carpenter.
45—Dunn vs. Richards.	105—Rohut vs. Clark.
46—Frankan vs. Strauss.	106—Lee vs. Scholtz.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Lott, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
145—Caldwell vs. Farrell.	103—Bronk vs. Corbert.
98—Pringle vs. Spaulding.	129—Hotaling vs. Halshe.
92—Sherlock vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.	130—Murray vs. Halshe.
	131—Malone vs. Ruck.
104—Clute vs. Berkett.	132—Wessen vs. Jarvie.
113—Dusy vs. Berrien.	133—American Nat. Bank vs. Knight.
119—Shallan vs. Huff and others.	134—Gibbons vs. Heinnemann.
121—Herr vs. Huff and others.	135—Kammerer vs. Suydam.
129—Warren vs. Van Lennep.	136—McVey vs. Holbz and others.
128—Thompson vs. Miller, impleaded.	138—Worcester vs. Dodd.
	139—Mack vs. Mahony.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
42—Wegener vs. Kuck.	117—Fromme vs. Campbell & Gaedeke.
112—Tomferd vs. Roller.	122—Gresbeck vs. Whitlock and another.
32—Manwaring vs. Burgess.	129—Gaedeke vs. Fromme.
116—Jones vs. Reinnemann.	133—Van Bebern vs. Kane.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—SIMULATED VOYAGE—ENEMY'S TRADE—BLOCKADE—SEIZURE.

The schooner Flying Scud and Cargo vs. *The United States*—This vessel was captured on the 12th of August, 1863, off the mouth of the Rio Grande in American waters by the *Princess Royal*, and was sent to New-Orleans for adjudication, where, together with her cargo she was libelled in September, 1863. At the time of capture the vessel was under British register, issued at Nassau, Nov. 24, 1862, which described her as at that date owned by Jas. Thompson, of Liverpool. She subsequently became the property of H. R. Saunders, of Nassau, and afterward, Feb. 13, 1863, the property of one Hart, a British subject, residing at Nassau, who claimed her in the Court below. Under the ostensible ownership of Hart she sailed from Nassau with a cargo claimed to be largely contraband of war, consisting, as all the witnesses testify, of tin, corn, soda, horse-shoes and powder, on a pretended voyage to Matamoras, but with a real destination, as claimed by the Government, to the coast of Texas for the delivery of her contraband cargo within the enemy's country. She at first anchored off the mouth of the Rio Grande, where she remained, as appeared on the trial, for about ten days, when in the night time she moved up to Brazos Santiago in Texas, about nine miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande, and about thirty miles from Matamoras. At that place the entire cargo was discharged and brought to Point Isabel, afterward she lay at Brazos for a considerable time, when, as shown, she there took on eleven bales of cotton and some beef hides, and then ran down to her former anchorage on the roadstead of the Rio Grande and there took 133 more bales of cotton.

The trial resulted in a judgment of condemnation of vessel and cargo. The claimants appeal contending that there was no actual blockade of Brazos at the date mentioned; hence there could have been no violation. It is asserted that if there was any legally-declared blockade, there was certainly no actual physical one, and that it is "vain for Governments to impose blockades, if those employed on that service do not enforce them." But if there did exist a blockade of Brazos, even then the voyage of the *Scud* ended at Matamoras, and she could not be seized after she had commenced a new undertaking. The claimants contend that they were neutrals, and were so shown to be on the trial; that their rights as such are entitled to some respect, and are not to be taken from them by the artifice of the captors, by which they are misled and deceived. In this case, the captors having had ample opportunity to seize the vessel after her alleged violation of the blockade of Brazos, it would be unjust to allow them to wait until her cargo was shipped at Matamoras, and then seize her.

There certainly was never any blockade at Matamoras, and where, as here, they were loading from that place, and the cargo is shown to have come from there, they cannot be held to have violated it, or to have intended so to do. It is submitted in this case, where the claimants resided and dealt at Matamoras, with which port trade was common for our citizens, and from which most of the cotton that supplied our mills during the war; where the cotton was shipped in presence of the Government officers, and without notice there should be no condemnation and the decree should be reversed.

The Government insists that the cotton claimed was from Texas, brought through Matamoras, and purchased by the outward cargo—or will be presumed to have been so purchased—that the principal claimants were really merchants of the United States, and as such were disabled by law from trading with the enemy, except under special license from the President.

B. F. Dunning and C. Donohue for claimants; Mr. Stanberry and Mr. Ashton for the Government.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF A TRADE-MARK.

Philip Caswell, Jr., et al. vs. *Thos Davis.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction obtained by plaintiffs against defendant, restraining him from using the name of "Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calissya Bark" to a medicinal preparation which defendant has put upon the market. Plaintiffs claim that they first used the aforesaid name, and have continued its use six or seven years, during which time it has obtained a reputation with the faculty and the public, and has become their distinctive and well-known trade-mark.

Defendant denies that the plaintiffs were the originators of the name, and allege that both the name and the medicine were in use long before they were born. He denies that plaintiff either has or can have any trade-mark in the article, and denies that he has violated any of their rights.

The Court took the affidavits and, after hearing argument of counsel, reserved a decision.

P. G. Clark, Sen. and Jr., for plaintiffs; J. D. Billings for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 16.

By Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Clerke and Sutherland.

Cases heard at the November Term, 1867: Robert B. Clark vs. Eugene A. Pickering; John Longhram vs. the Same; orders appealed from reversed; the motion to vacate the order of arrest denied, and the original order of arrest reinstated with $10 costs; opinion by LEONARD, P. J., SUTHERLAND, J., dissenting.

John B. Manning, et al. vs. Andrew J. Lolis; order appealed from reversed and order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs; opinion by LEONARD, J.; dissenting opinion by CLERKE, J.

Wm. H. Aspinwall et al. vs. E. H. Carmick et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by CLERKE, J. John Sarsfield et al. vs. Thomas Healy; proceedings affirmed with costs; opinion by CLERKE, J. Cutter Donner et al. vs. Charles Mellen et al.; order reversed and judgment set aside with $10 costs; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J. Eugene W. Barclay, &c., vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by CLERKE, J.

Cases heard by LEONARD, SUTHERLAND and PECKHAM, J. J.—The People ex rel. Morris Simon vs. Michael C. Gross; proceedings reversed with costs; opinion by SUTHERLAND, J. Wm. Niblo vs. John Binsse, executor; order appealed from, reversed, and the motion to strike out the costs from the judgment granted without costs to either party; order to be settled by SUTHERLAND, J., SUTHERLAND and PECKHAM, J. J., concurring, LEONARD, J., dissenting.

Cases heard by LEONARD, BARNARD and CLERKE, J. J.—In re. accounting of B. F. Butler; order appealed from and affirmed with costs. George R. Downing vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event; opinion by BARNARD, J.

Case heard June Term by LEONARD, CLERKE and WELLES, J. J.—Leopold Schepp vs. John Carpenter; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by LEONARD, J.

Case heard January Term by LEONARD, CLERKE and INGRAHAM, J. J.—Mary T. Higgins vs. Sarah C. Clark et al.; judgment affirmed with costs, vide opinion by INGRAHAM, J.; in Holmes vs. Clark; LEONARD, J., dissenting.

The Church-street Extension.—In the matter of the extension of Church-street. This case was argued at the June Term by Judges LEONARD, CLERKE and MILLER. The following decision was rendered in it yesterday:

The report of the Commissioners is confirmed except as to the award of damages to C. E. Detmold as owner, and to Drake & Barnes as lessees of premises on Liberty-street, and the assessment of property belonging to the United States; and the award of damages in favor of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company; and for the purpose of taking further evidence and correcting the said award and assessments: and for the purpose of modifying the assessment for costs according to their final taxation; the said report is recommitted to the Commissioners, and that the Commissioners report to this General Term on the 30th December inst. Opinion by LEONARD, P. J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 16.

Before Judge James.

Ellery vs. Hamilton; can only allow the per cent. upon the value of the property attached; John Winans et al. vs. Jacob H. Meech et al.; injunction in this case should be denied; Samuel Ferran et al. vs. H. E. Hosford et. el.; motion granted; D. Costoli vs. Louis Bertrand; motion granted; Russell Sturgis vs. Herman Zulerbier; motion granted and attachment discharged; John Winans et al. vs. Jacob H. Meech et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Clerke.

Wm. B. Welles vs. Edward Strong; in several parts of the draft the word "plaintiff" is used for "defendant," and *vice versa*. In other respects it is correct, except that the seventh amendment proposed by plaintiff's counsel should be adopted in place of the last finding of fact; send me engrossed copy of my fiat. John Moors vs. Thomas J. Sloan et al.; additional allowance of $50. Wm. E. Treadwell et al. vs. Justus R. Sackett et. al.; findings settled, &c. Joseph W. Savage vs. Noah W. Pike et al.; motion to amend judgment denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

Before Judge Jones.

Seymour M. Marsh, et al. vs. B. Frank Palmer et al.; motion denied with $10 costs, without prejudice. Edward Benjamin et al. vs. Jas. Lynch et al.; motion for new trial granted with costs to defendant. Theodore Fielden, survivor, &c., vs. Louis E. Laken; motion granted with costs and cause referred. Marvin R. Clark vs. Sarah Esther Clark; motion granted in part and denied in part. Thos. D. Taylor vs. Ebenezer Jennings; motions granted and reference directed. In the matter of the petition of Henry Reny and Peter Reny; motion granted. Benj. F. Beekman et al. vs. Thos. E. Harris; motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 16.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Gardiner vs. Tyler; report of referee confirmed with $10 costs of motion. In the matter of Isidore Samuels; referred to John H. White, Esq., to inquire and report whether the petitioner is of sound mind, and the commission should be superceded, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Seven cases composed the trial calendar yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, three of which were passed upon by a jury, and four disposed of under pleas of "guilty."

JURY TRIALS.

Henry Sharp, jointly indicted with his wife, Mary Ann Sharp, and Henry Strickland, *alias* Brown, for robbery in the first degree, was arraigned for trial. The complainant, Mr. John W. Simpson, of No. 111 Monroe-street, swore that on the night of the 4th inst., at about 9 o'clock, as he was passing through Park-row on his way homeward, he was accosted by Mary Ann Sharp, who stopped him, and, representing herself as the mother of a large family bordering on starvation, and without fuel or clothing to keep them warm, besought him to assist her with a small donation of money. If he did not believe her story, she added, as he hesitated to answer her appeal, he might accompany her to her residence, No. 33 Rose-street, where ample evidence of the truthfulness of her story would be afforded. Mr. Simpson thereupon accompanied the woman to her rooms; but he had scarcely closed the door when the prisoner and the other parties named above rushed into the room, and, after beating him till he was insensible, robbed him of a gold watch and chain, pistol, finger-ring and coat, worth in all $269, after which they carried him to the street and left him there to the tender mercies of some passing Good Samaritan. The jury deliberated only momentarily upon the evidence, and then rendered a verdict of guilty. Recorder HACKETT sentenced the prisoner to hard labor at Sing Sing for twenty years. Several instances of this sort have happened within a few months in this same house in Rose-street, in which the same parties (Mr. Simpson excepted,) have been the actors, and it was thought well to make an example of Sharp and thus put an end to this somewhat novel method of "raising the wind."

Joseph R. Ilkoe, *alias* Miller, was tried for stealing a diamond ring worth $75, from his employer, Mr. Fred. H. Jachne, of No. 394 Broome-street, on the 3d inst. The prisoner, after his arrest, confessed his guilt to Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, but yesterday declined to plead and demanded a jury-trial, which resulted in his conviction. Owing to the previous disreputable character of the accused, he was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

James Short was arraigned for attempting a burglarious entrance into a dwelling-house No. 285 Third-avenue, early on the morning of the 6th inst. There was some doubt as to the identity of the accused, who was acquitted by the jury.

PLEAS.

Theresa Meyer pleaded guilty of stealing $67 50 worth of clothing from Gustave Goldhajen, of No. 437 East Fourteenth-street, on the 25th ult. She was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Adam Burnett entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for stealing a gold watch and various other articles of jewelry, of the value of $280, from Mr. John Histon, of No. 17 Rutgers-place, on the 18th ult. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wilhelm Miller plead guilty of stealing two dresses, worth $75, from Maria Griffith, a neighbor, living at No. 198 Grand-street, on the 2d inst. She was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Wilson pleaded guilty of stealing $17, contained in a purse, from a lady's pocket, while she was passing through Broadway, about ten days ago. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

John O'Donnell was arraigned upon the charge of killing Officer Thompson, of the Fourth Precinct, on the 4th of November last. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People vs. Edward McCormick; robbery.
The People vs. Mary Ann Sharp and Henry Strickland; robbery.
The People vs. Michael Baylen and James E. Golden; robbery.
The People vs. Edward Terhune; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Margaret Reilly; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Dennis Sullivan, Jas. O'Neil and Luke Carregan; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Joseph Muhnskoff; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas Carey; assault and battery.
The People vs. Michael Cunningham, James Colbert and Henry M. Cort; burglary.
The People vs. Philip Krauss; burglary.
The People vs. Charles W. Rodgers; burglary.
The People vs. Frederick Wright and Otto Mohr; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Shine; grand larceny.
The People vs. Joseph Foerster; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Feeney; grand larceny.
The People vs. Louis Weilson; receiving stolen goods.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 16.

The following-named gentlemen, who were examined by the Committee appointed at the November General Term, appeared, signed the Roll of Attorneys, and took the oath of office to-day:

Howard Beck, Wolsten H. Brown, Robert Beggs, John Henry Brocklesby, David E. Cronin, John M. Cooney, Samuel Campbell, Jr., John Campbell, Thomas C. Campbell, Edmund Coffin, Jr., Henry S. Davis, Zina Doty, Joseph F. Ely, Jacob A. Ehni, James Fairgreene, Frederick W. Ford, Wm. J. Gibson, John P. Gow, Wm. C. Holbrook, Daniel J. Hogan, Wm. H. Hogeman, Thomas B. Hewest, Isaac P. Hubbard, Levi E. Hart, Simon Josue, McW. Jones, George Albert Keefer, Charles N. Kent, Wm. Lindsey, Julius Lipman, Randolph McAdam, Theodorus McLeod, Joseph F. Murphy, Augustine R. McMahon, Chas. S. McKay, Walton M. Martin, George B. Morris, Jr., John E. Murray, John Murphy, Wm. H. Morgan, Richard S. Newcombe, Chas. W. Nelson, Thomas B. Odell, John B. Panness, Dudley F. Phelps, Robert H. Pollock, Walter S. Poor, Wm. H. Randall, Benjamin Robinson, Samuel Schudrowitz, Dennis Shea, George F. Seymour, Thomas P. Somerville, Wm. E. Smalley, Stephen D. Stephens, Patrick Sweeney, Wm. Thorp, Robert T. Wild, Winslow I. Wood.

The following-named gentlemen were admitted on motion: W. C. Kain, Joseph K. Herbert, Anthony Weichman, Wm. A. Abbott and Philo Chase.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Lott.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A CHECK.

W. W. Wade vs. *Edward Molloy.*—This was an action to recover $800, the amount of a promissory note, alleged to have been made Jan. 1, 1864, by defendant in favor of Mr. Wade. The evidence for the plaintiff went to show that on the day above mentioned, Mr. Wade feeling himself very ill with "rheumatics," sent his daughter to defendant, who owed him some money, asking that gentleman to come to his house—corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixth-street—and sign a promissory note for the amount. Mr. Molloy duly arrived, and signed the note in presence of Miss Wade, but on being asked for the money refused to pay on the ground that the bill was a forgery. Several witnesses swore that, to the best of their belief, the signature to the note was in defendant's handwriting, but on being pressed by counsel as to whether there was anything in the writing unlike defendant's, one witness admitted there was some difference, caused by the omission of a letter and the closeness between the christian and surname. Evidence for the defence was given denying the genuineness of the signature. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount—$860.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

SUPPOSED UNSKILLFUL HORSE-SHOEING.

Francis Walsh vs. *John Canavan.*—This action was brought to recover $300 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of losing his horse through unskillful treatment on the part of Canavan, a blacksmith. Canavan keeps a forge, and on the 10th of August last was employed by plaintiff to shoe a horse for him. The defendant had the horse accordingly shod; but, as is alleged by Walsh, so unskilifully was the shoe placed on the left hind foot, that the animal shortly after died of inflammation and lockjaw.

Witnesses for the defence were examined, who swore that the horse was not unskilifully shod; that she was worn-out and foundered, and was what was known as a clam, being six years older than the age at which such animals were useful.

Counsel for the plaintiff sought to show that defendant was aware the animal had been improperly treated when he put some butter of antimony in the animal's hoof; but a witness for Canavan explained this by saying that it was done at the request of, and to please, plaintiff.

As to the questions of value and condition of the horse witnesses swore that it was slightly injured in the fore-feet, but notwithstanding this was at least worth $200; while the blacksmith and others swore that the animal was not worth $50. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, $75 damage.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 16, 1867.

$20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	107⅞	100	Mar. Pf.	15
8,000	do	107⅞	200	do	15⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '62	104	5	Amer. Ex. Co	76⅞
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	104¾	5	do	76⅞
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	104⅞	100	Wells, Fargo & Co.	54⅞
40,000	do	105	700	N. Y. Cent	117⅞
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107⅛	700	do	117⅞
15,000	do	107⅞	100	do ..2d call	117⅞
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107⅞	400	Erie	72⅞
25,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	100⅞	1800	do	73
10,000	do	100⅞	100	do ..2d call b30	73
8,500	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	104⅞	100	Hud. R. R. s60	132
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	62⅞	100	do s60	132⅞
1,000	do ..2d call	62⅞	200	do	133
10,000	do	62⅞	100	do s30	133
10,000	do	62⅞	300	do ..2d call	133⅞
10,000	do	62⅞	200	Harlem R. R.	118⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	65⅞	300	Chic. & R. I.	97⅞
10,000	Virginia 6s, x c.	46⅞	100	do ..2d call	97⅞
3,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	109	200	Reading R.	94⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87	200	do	94⅞
1,000	do	86⅞	200	do s30	94⅞
5,000	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	102	50	do ..2d call	95⅞
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	105	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅞
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	87⅞	700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86
8,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅞	600	do	86⅞
2,000	do	98⅞	1300	do	86¼
50	Ocean Bank	102	200	do	86⅞
100	Phoenix Bank	104	300	do ..2d call	86⅞
10	Bk. of Commerce	117⅞	50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅞
200	do	33⅞	200	do	67⅞
100	do ..2d call	33⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	103⅞
21	Del. & Hud. C.	144⅞	30	do	104
50	Pac. Mail	124	200	Mil. & St. Paul	42⅞
200	do	123⅞	200	Mil. & St. Paul. Pf.	62⅞
300	do ..2d call	124	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	61⅞
300	Mariposa	8	110	P., F. W. & C.	99⅞
			400	do	99⅞
			40	do ..2d call	99⅞
			300	do	99⅞
			600	Ohio & Miss.	26⅞
			100	do 2d call b30	26¼
			10	Mer. U. Ex.	37

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	108	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	54
64,000	do	108⅞	50	Mer. U. Ex.	36⅞
10,000	do s10	107⅞	100	do	36⅞
50,000	U. S. 6s. C. '81	111⅞	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞
118,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	104⅞	600	do	117⅞
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	105	100	do b15	117⅞
55,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	107⅞	300	do	117⅞
1,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c.	65⅞	700	Erie R. b30	72⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62⅞	100	Erie R. Pf.	73⅞
2,000	do	62⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.	132⅞
3,000	Mo. St. 6s.	97	100	do	133
20	Gallatin Nat. B'k.	110	200	Reading R.	94⅞
100	West U. Tel.	33⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅞
500	do	33⅞	100	Tol., W. & W.	39
500	do b30	33⅞	100	P. F. W. & C.	99⅞
1550	Pacific Mail	122⅞	1000	do	99⅞
200	do	122⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅞
5	do	122⅞	100	do b30	86⅞
300	do	122⅞	1000	do	86⅞
300	do	122	200	do	86⅞
100	do s30	121⅞	200	do	86
100	do	122⅞	8	C. & N. W. R.	57⅞
100	do	122	100	do	59
100	Adams Ex. Co.	79⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	66⅞
100	do	79	100	Cl. & T.	103⅞
20	Amer. Ex.	77	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	97⅞
			100	M. & St. P.	42⅞
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62⅞
			100	Ohio & Miss. R.	26⅞
			200	do	26

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Quick. Min. Co. b10	20	200	Harlem R. R.	118
100	do	20	300	do	117
200	Pacific Mail	123¾	200	Reading R.	94⅝
200	do b10	123⅝	1200	do	94½
200	do	123⅝	400	do c	94⅝
300	West. Union T.	33⅞	100	Tol., W. & W.	39
100	do b10	33⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. R. b60	42⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	117⅞	100	Ohio & Miss R.	26¼
2100	do	117⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¼
400	do c	117⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	86
500	do b3	117⅝	500	do	86½
200	do b10	117⅝	820	do	86½
200	do s10	117⅝	500	do	86¼
100	Hud. R. R. b30	133	500	do b3	86⅝
100	do	132½	100	do	86¾
100	do	132⅝	600	Cleve. & Tol.	103⅝
800	Erie R. b3	73	800	Chi., R. I. & P.	97⅞
600	do	72⅝	100	do c	97⅞
300	do c	72⅝	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67¼
100	do b10	73	100	do c	67⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. R.	58⅛	200	do b30	67⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	U. S. Ex. Co.	80⅝	100	Canton Co. b30	46
50	Mer. U. Ex.	36⅝	100	do b10	45¾
10	do	36¼	200	Hudson R.	132
100	Mariposa	8⅛	200	Reading R.	94⅝
300	Mariposa P.	14⅞	100	do b10	95
200	Pacific M.	123⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. b10	42⅞
100	do	123⅞	100	O. & Miss. R. R.	26
100	do	123	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62⅛
100	do	122⅞	500	do b10	62⅝
100	do s10	122⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	82
100	do c	122⅞	200	Ill. Cen. R.	133
200	Adams Express	79⅞	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅝
100	do b30	79⅜	100	do	86⅝
600	N. Y. Cen.	117⅛	100	C., R. I. & P. b3	97⅝
200	do	117⅛	100	do c	97⅛
100	do c	117⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	58⅝
200	do b3	117⅝	200	do	58⅝
200	do b5	117⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67
1200	Erie R.	72⅞	100	do c	66⅞
3200	do b3	73	200	W. U. Tel.	33⅝
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	103¾	100	do b3	33⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10	Mer. U. Ex.	36⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. b3	42½
40	do	37	200	Atlantic Mail	119
300	Quick. Min.	19⅝	50	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅝
400	do b30	20	100	O. & Miss. R.	26
400	Pacific Mail	122	100	M. S. & N. I.	82⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	62⅝
2400	do b3	33⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts.	86¾
500	N. Y. Cen.	117⅜	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅜
200	Erie R.	72⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	59⅜
100	do s30	72⅝	100	do s3	59⅛
100	Harlem R. R.	118⅝	300	do	59⅝
200	Reading R. s10	94⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3	67

MONDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

The Gold Room opened rather dull at the last quotation of Saturday, 134@134⅛, and some sales were subsequently made at 133⅞@⅞ ₩ cent., but by 12 o'clock the turn of the market was upward again, and the afternoon sales were at 134@⅛@⅛, closing at 134⅛ ₩ cent. at 3 o'clock. The *short* interest in the Room is believed to be on the increase, the preponderating opinion among the speculators being in the direction of lower figures before the New Year. The magnitude of the *short* sales, however, and the firmness in the foreign Exchanges, have created in the last few days a pretty strong counter-interest, and several of the German houses are buyers for the advance. The Cash Gold is less abundant and the balances held for the *Bull* account are either lent out free of interest or carried over at from 2 to 5 ₩ cent. interest, according to the terms agreed upon between borrower and lender. Bills on London for the Boston steamer are quoted at 110⅛@110¼ for 60 days, and 109⅞@109⅞ short sight. The business to-day was not large (with more disposition to sell short sight,) and the rates appear to be held firm by the leading Bankers, because of the immediate scarcity of Merchant bills. The lower quotation from London of U. S. 5-20s rather stiffened both Gold and Exchange, and yet singular to say the Bonds of 1862 advanced here to 108@108⅛ sales, owing, it is supposed, to the scarcity of the Bonds for delivery on previous contracts. As intimated in our weekly review this morning, the practice is indulged by some of the German and other speculators between the New-York and the London and Frankfort markets of buying on the other side and holding the Bonds subject to the changes in Gold here, while they sell the Bonds in this market for delivery ahead, ten, fifteen or thirty days. The signs of something like a *corner* in the Cash Bonds may induce Cable orders to remit them from the other side.

The other Public Funds were firmer than on Saturday, although the business was not active. The orders from the country are more generally to buy 5-20s, and the orders to sell 7.30s are quite small. The large Wall Street dealers are looking for a better market as we approach the New Year dividends.

The Brokers borrowed Money to-day at 6 ₩ cent., which is getting to be the rule of the Street, in place of 7 ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Railways were firm in the forenoon, and steady at the Second Boards. There was an advance in New-York Central at one time to 117⅞; in Hudson to 133; in Harlem to 118⅞; in Pittsburgh to 86@86⅛, and in North West Common to 59 ₩ cent. Chicago and Rock Island and Fort Wayne continued steady at last week's advance, while Reading was dull, with some disposition to run up a *short* line on the probability that the January half yearly Dividend will be paid 5 ₩ cent. in Scrip instead of Cash.

On the Miscellaneous list the bearish sales of Pacific Mail were largely increased, and the price of the cash Stock fell below 122 ₩ cent. at the Afternoon Boards. Mr. WEBB, of the Opposition Line, left for California to-day to perfect his Pacific side arrangements, and the report is current that before leaving New-York he opened a credit with one of our Bankers for over two million of dollars for the use of his Company, placing his individual securities in pledge to the full amount. This looks so like a lively competition, at the risk of great cost to both parties, that the sellers of Pacific Mail are quite emboldened by the report. Western Telegraph was ⅞ ₩ cent. higher and in demand, and the Express Stocks about the same as on Saturday. Adams ⅛@1 ₩ cent. better.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅝	Missouris	96⅝	96⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅝	108	Northwest	58⅝	59⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅝	N. West Pref	67⅝	67
N. Y. Central	117	117⅝	Rock Island	97⅝	97⅝
Erie	72⅝	72⅝	Fort Wayne	99⅝	99⅝
Hudson	132⅝	132⅝	W. U. Telegraph	33⅝	34
Reading	94⅝	94⅝	St. Paul Pref	61⅝	62
Mich. Southern	82⅝	82⅝	Pacific Mail	123⅝	122
Pittsburgh	84⅝	86⅝	American Gold	134⅜	134⅜
Tenn 6s, new	63	62⅝	Bills on London	110⅝	110⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	131	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝
6 ₩ cent., coup., 1868	134	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	110
6 ₩ cent., reg., 1881	107⅝	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	End. coupon, 1874	108⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	10-40 registered, 1874	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	104⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 cou. 1865, n. is	107⅝	7 3-10 3d series	104⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex-c.	65
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	90	Tennessee new bds	62⅝
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	90	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46⅝
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83⅝
Illinois reg., 1860	101	North Carolina 6s	63
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	North Carolina 6s, ex c.	52
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼	North Carolina n. bds.	52
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	Missouri 6s	96⅝
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	85
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101¼	California 7s	126
Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼	Connecticut 6s	126
Illinois War Loan	101¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	140	Nassau	103
Mechanics'	120	Corn Exchange	125
Union	114	St. Nicholas	104
City	200	Marine	140
Tradesmen's	133	Commonwealth	107
Fulton	155	Central National	104
National	109	First National	204
Commerce	116⅝	Fourth National	106⅛
Ocean	102	Ninth National	104
American Exchange	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92⅝	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	116	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	116	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1880	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	87⅝	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	94
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100⅝	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Harlem Con. Mge & S. F.	88	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅝
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110⅝	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97⅝	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75⅝	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87⅝
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	87	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	80
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	89	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	102
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89		

A meeting of the Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company was held in this City on Saturday last, to confirm the station lease at Cleveland, heretofore agreed to be made to the Cleveland and Toledo and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Roads, (now operated as the Lake Shore Company,) and this special business dispatched, an informal interchange of views was had as to the finances and annual meeting of the Company on the 1st of January. We learn that Messrs. STONE and WITT, of the Lake Shore Company, have consented to go into the Pittsburgh Board of Directors. The finances of the Road, we are further advised, seem to justify steady *quarterly* Cash Dividends, at the rate of 10 ₩ cent. a year, and this policy, in place of half yearly Dividends, will probably be adopted after the First of the New Year.

The Annual Report of the Rutland Marble Company, of Vermont, (New-York Office, No. 48 Exchange-place,) has been issued in pamphlet form to the Stockholders. During the fiscal year ending 30th of September, 1867, the earnings of the Company, in the production and sales of Marble amounted to $190,000 on a capital of one million of dollars. Out of the cash sales, the Dividends of the year amounted to 7½ ₩ cent. or $75,000, and the sum of $65,000 was expended in permanent improvements. These payments left an increase of $50,000 to the stock of Marble on hand. The concern is free of debt. The Cash assets at the close of the year toward the succeeding Dividends amounted to $44,000. The present stock of Marble on hand is of the value of $190,000.

The Fort Wayne Road earned in November $691,005, as against $679,934 in November 1866; but the expenses of the month appear to have been exceptionably high, $434,468, as against $356,963:

	1867.	1866.
Eleven months gross	$6,661,560	$6,911,995
Expenses	4,430,953	4,675,884
Net income 11 months	$2,230,607	$2,236,111

The bridge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company over the Great Miami River, which was totally destroyed by a freshet in 1866, has been replaced by a new one of three spans, each 210 feet [illegible] length and 25 feet in height, known as the F[illegible] (iron) Truss. It is considered the finest in the State of Ohio. Regular trains passed over the new bridge on Sunday night, the 15th inst.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the first week in December:

1867	$30,597
1866	27,040
Increase	$3,557
From Jan. 1:	
1867	$1,185,927
1866	1,102,183
Increase	$83,744

The following gentlemen were to-day elected Directors of the Pacific Mail Company. There was no opposition ticket to the compromise agreed upon some weeks ago. The Atlantic Mail interest has three representatives in the new Board: Messrs. Allan McLane, Howard Potter, Wm. Dennistoun, James M. Brown, Louis McLane, Jonathan Thorne, Abiel A. Low, George B. Hartson and Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,286,746 54; total payments, $3,434,357 26; total balance, $105,504,996 34; the receipts include for Customs, $204,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $53,000.

The Union Trust Company of this City has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on and after Jan. 2.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. 1867.

SIR: Your claim for the refunding of $22,668 95 has been allowed, and a draft for the same will be sent to the Collector in due course of business.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Messrs. HEATH and HOWELL, Mayor and Treasurer City of New-Orleans., La

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 16, 1867.

74th-st., s. s., 100 w. 2d-av., 25x100.2	$1,850
5th-st., n. s., w. 2d-av., 25x96.2	10,000
5th-st., n. s., w. 2d-av., 25x96.2	10,000
11th-st., s. s., 170 e. Av. A, 25x75	16,400
111th-st., n. s., 275 w. 10th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.11	4,000
Nos. 633 and 635 Greenwich-st.	10,000
No. 95 Lexington-av., 25x100	18,320
N. e. cor. 120th-st. and Sylvan-place, 3 lots, 75x100.[illegible]	18,650
46th-st., n. s., 100 w. 5th-av., 21.6x100.5	40,000
Goerck-st., s. s., 53 s. Stanton-st., 17.11x50	4,250
43d-st., n. s., 184 e. 5th-av., 20x100.5	30,000
Madison-st., s. s., 22 e. Jefferson-st., 20x80; Allen-st., w. s., 185 s. Grand-st., 25x87.6; Park-st., n. s., corner Baxter-st., 17x59.8	$10,000
105th-st., s. s., 125 w. 9th-av., 100x—	7,550
8th-av., w. s., 38 n. 35th-st., 2 lots, 40.6x95	60,000
S. E. cor. 2d-av. and 124th-st., 20x80	13,500
48th-st., s. s., 125 e. 5th-av., 8 lots, 100.5x200	85,000
47th-st., n. s., 225 e. 5th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.5	43,150
47th-st., n. s., 225 e. 5th-av., 4 lots, 100x100.5	42,850
53d-st., s. s., 100 e. Lexington-av., 16.6x100.5	5,000
No. 40 West 44th-st.	11,593
N. W. cor. 3d-av. 95th-st., 100.8x235	40,000
106th-st., s. s., between Avenue A and 1st-av., 2 lots, 100x50	2,000
No. 185 Elizabeth-st., quit claim, 26x89	1,000
10th-av., e. s., 51 s. 78th-st., 3 lots, 76.7x100	6,500
S. W. corner 34th-st. and Park-av., 20.3x90	30,000
38th-st., s. s., 100 w. 3d-av., 25x74	7,000
N. W. corner 96th-st. and Broadway, 12 lots, 174.8x203	40,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 88 e. Corlear-st., 22x70	9,500
N. W. corner Bleecker-st. and Grove-st., 27.3x86	34,000
Bleecker-st., w. s., 40 s. Christopher-st., 20x59.11	16,000
56th st., n. s., 250 w. 11th-av., 20 lots, 84x1 7	42,900
92d-st., n. s., 200 e. 3d-av., 4 lots, 100x100.8	7,800
49th-st., n. s., 125 e. 7th-av., 20.10x100.4	17,500
45th-st., s. s., 210 w. 6th-av., 20x100.5	26,500
89th-st., s. s., 382 w. Avenue A, 25x106	5,500

BROOKLYN, DEC. 16.

Carlton-av., w. s., 242 n. Dekalb-av., 21x100	14,700
Pulaski-st., s. s., 275 e. Stewart-av., 50x100	1,500
S. w. cor. Clinton-st. and Degraw-st., 100x115	17,000
13th-st., s. w. s., 398 s. e. 5th-av., 25x100	750
Nelson-st., s. s., 115 e. Clinton-st., 25x100	4,350
Luquier-st., 157 e. Clinton-street, 21x100	1,000
Livingston-st., s. w. s., 239 e. Court-st., 20x100	5,000
Houston-street, e. s., 106 s. Willoughby-av., 17x100	5,500

LEASES.

154 Myrtle-av., 4 years	1,300
Broadway, s. s., 29 e. 1st-st., 22 and 65, 5 years	1,500
Hudson-av., e. s., 73 n. Park-av., 17, 6x100, 5 years	50

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 16, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	2	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	1,650	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls	964
Cornmeal, bags	600	Cut Meats, pkgs	259
Wheat, bushels	808	Lard, pkgs	864
Corn, bushels	1,440	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	351
Rye, bushels	690	Whisky, bbls.	255
Oats, bushels	1,008	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues very dull including Java, at 25¼c.@26¼c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ₩ lb. Sales 530 bags.

COTTON—Has been in decidedly more active request to-day at a fractional advance in prices, closing quite firmly. Exporters have been the principal buyers. The aggregtae sales were 4,458 bales, including 3,902 bales to shippers, 416 bales to spinners, and 140 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	14 @—	14 @—	14½@—
Good Ordinary	14⅛@—	14⅜@—	15⅛@15½
Low Middling	15⅛@—	15½@—	16 @16½
Middling	15⅝@—	16 @—	16½@16⅝
Good Middling	17⅝@—	17¼@—	18½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	21,248
Receipts preceding week	25,333
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	182,163
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	636,136
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,481
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	6,053
Exports since Sept. 1	103,801
Exports since Jan. 1	415,966
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	558,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	254,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	253,000

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quite firm in price, to-day, but has been in much request, as buyers have not been willing to pay asking prices; sales have been reported since our last of 5,150 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 65@$10 20; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 70 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 25
Extra State	9 65@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 70@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour has been quiet at former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $9 90@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 50@$9 40 for inferior to very choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 750 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 50 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate request at $4 50@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted up 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, but has been very sparingly purchased at the improved rates. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 15; No. 1 Spring, in store, $2 39; No. 2 Spring, common, at $2 32, and White Southern at $3 15 ₩ bushel. Corn has not varied much in price, but has been in very moderate demand, closing rather in favor of buyers; sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels at $1 39@$1 41 for Old Mixed Western, in store, closing with $1 40 bid and $1 41 asked for Prime; $1 38@$1 42 for New Mixed Western, from dock and afloat; $1 39@$1 41 for New White Western and Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye has been quoted firm, but has been inactive. Barley has again advanced on a fair demand; sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at $1 90@$2 for Canada West, and $1 70@$1 75 for Western, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and nominal. Oats have been in moderate request at about steady prices: sales, 45,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84½c., in store, and 86c.@86½c. afloat, ₩ bushel.

Stock of Grain in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Dec. 16, 1867.

Wheat, bushels	1,812,634
Corn, bushels	1,642,705
Oats, bushels	2,707,420
Rye, bushels	201,305
Barley, bushels	379,480
Malt, bushels	110,173
Peas, bushels	10,883

HAY—North River has been in fair request at 95c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 45c.@65c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 55c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ₩ lb.

LATHS—Have been lightly dealt in, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand and heavy, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 33c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@97½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 51½c.@53c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 12½@$4 25; Resin at $2 62½@$6 75 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at 16¼c.@16¾c. for Crude; 10¾c.@11½c. for Crude, in bulk; 24c.@27c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@46c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 15, closing at $21 12½, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been quite dull at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon has been dull and heavy to-day. Lard has been inactive and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of only 680 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c., and small lots of very choice at 13¼c.@13½c., ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and much depressed at 9¾c.@10c. for City, and 9¼c.@9¾c. for country, ₩ lb. Beef is dull at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 135 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including Prime Mess at $32@$35, and India Mess at $35@$38 50, and extra India $47 ₩ tierce; sales 150 tierces. Beef Hams continue in slack demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 175 bbls. Butter has been in moderate request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice state, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₩ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₩ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₩ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Has been quiet at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—Have been in rather more demand, but heavy in price. Sales since our last 970 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11c.@13c. and 1,645 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14c.@16⅞c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; 56,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12¼c.; 62,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in light demand at 30c.@31c., in bond, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day. Engagements have been unimportant, though rates have favored shippers. The difficulty of moving produce through the streets, and in the harbor, has tended to check business.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IRENO EVANGELISTA DE SOUZA DE MAUA, trading under the firm name of MAUA & CO., plaintiff, against CALOGERAS CALOGERAS, JOHN RALLI, and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of CALOGERAS, RALLI & CO., and THEODORE and JOHN RALLI, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve thousand six hundred dollars, with interest from the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 29 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the 15th day of November, 1867.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n26-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—THE PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, Plaintiff, against H. W. HINSDALE S. SIBLEY and W. F. ENDICOTT, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 25th day of September, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1867.

MARSH, COE & WALLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated DEC. 2. 1867. d3-law6wTu*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague-st.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, John Gilbert, A. W. Young, George Holland, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Annie Ward.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA FAMILLE BENOITON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st.
DORA. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"David Copperfield" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Sunday night an organized attempt was made to set fire to several warehouses in London. The plan of the incendiaries, who are supposed to have been Fenians, failed, however. Yesterday a man was arrested at St. Albans on suspicion of having engineered the explosion at the Clerkenwell Jail. The examination of the prisoner will take place to-day. The Press continues to denounce the outrages, and to demand rigorous measures for their prevention in future. The *Times* yesterday published an article on the subject, wherein it said: "Fenianism must continually tend to the repetition of such acts as the Manchester riots and the Clerkenwell explosion. Open war on the part of the Fenians is out of the question. Arson and secret murder are their only weapons of success."

Legal proceedings on the charge of seditious conduct have been commenced by the British Government against JNO. MARTIN, President of the Irish National League, ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, and other participants in the demonstrations of sympathy for the Manchester dead which occurred in London, Dec. 8.

In the Italian Parliament, the Liberal members have made a violent attack upon the Government.

The Cabinets of Copenhagen and Berlin have resumed negotiations in regard to Schleswig.

Prince HOHENLOHE, Prime Minister of Bavaria, strongly urges the reorganization of the military establishment of the Kingdom.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool, Dec. 4, and Queenstown Dec. 5, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday to reorganize the Department of State. It provides for a Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks and other officers, and regulates their salaries and defines their duties. The bill is calculated to reduce the expenses of the office. It was ordered printed. A bill providing for the reorganization of the Foreign Service was introduced and referred. The Senate took up the bill to repeal the tax on cotton grown after 1867. A lengthy debate followed, but without taking definite action the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the House a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred to committees. A bill to prevent the depreciation of the currency prohibits the circulation as money of anything not authorized by Congress. Another to facilitate the resumption of specie payments, provides that after the 1st of July, 1868, twenty per cent. of all duties on imported goods may be paid in United States notes; the following year forty per cent., and so on increasing the amount each year twenty per cent. until the whole sum may be paid in notes instead of gold. A resolution reciting that the President had, in his recent message, recommended the repeal of the Reconstruction acts, and declaring that the House would never take a retrograde step from its position in regard to equal rights, was passed by a strictly party vote—yeas 111, nays 32. A bill was introduced changing the time of holding the annual meeting of stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from October to March. After a lengthy debate the bill was passed. Mr. BUTLER asked to have the rules suspended to enable him to introduce a bill providing that all Government indebtedness shall be paid as Congress had enacted it should be paid—where payment in gold was distinctly specified the payment to be made accordingly; but in all cases where gold is not mentioned the debt to be paid in lawful money. The House refused, by a vote of yeas 55, nays 83, to suspend the rules. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. After several discussions the bill was reported back to the House. A proposition was agreed to increasing by 20 per cent. the salaries of all employees in the service of the Government who are now receiving less than $2,000 per year, the increase to take effect from the 30th of last June, and to continue for one year. The bill was then on motion laid on the table, but subsequently it was taken up, the amendment increasing salaries stricken out, and the bill passed. The House, after having refused to consider a resolution looking to the reduction of the pay of its members, adjourned.

GENERAL.

HENRY WILLIAMS, *alias* Muller, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. GOWING, of Ascutneyville, Vt., last Spring, has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Woodstock, and his trial is expected to take place next week. The case will doubtless turn upon the evidence of ELLA GOWING, only surviving daughter of the murdered persons, who was in bed in the same room in which the crime was committed, and who claims to have recognized the prisoner by his voice.

A court of inquiry, constituted of the Selectmen of Northfield, commenced on Saturday an investigation of the recent terrible catastrophe on the Vermont Central Railroad.

In the matter of the Church-street extension, the Supreme Court, at General Term, has decided that the report of the Commissioners must be confirmed except as to the award of damages to C. E. DETMOLD as owner and DRAKE & BARNES as lessees of premises on Liberty-street; and the assessment of property belonging to the United States, and the award of damages in favor of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. For the purpose of taking further evidence and correcting the awards and assessments, and for the purpose of modifying the assessment for costs, the report is recommitted. The Commissioners are to report to the General Term on the 30th inst.

At the County Court-house, Brooklyn, yesterday, the inquest in the mysterious poisoning case of Mrs. ELIZABETH FALL and daughter, was continued. The evidence adduced went to show the unhappy manner in which Mr. and Mrs. PRICE had lived, and that for some time previous to her death Mrs. FALL had been in a desponding state of mind, and was possessed of some secret, in reference to Mr. PRICE, "which might bring him into some difficulty," but which she would not tell to anybody, though she several times was on the point of doing so.

The decision of Messrs. WEEKS and MATHEWS, the Board of Local Inspectors of Steam Boilers in the case of the *Vanderbilt* and *Dean Richmond* investigation, declares that the responsibility for the collision rests with CHARLES BISSOUETTE, the pilot of the *Vanderbilt*. In accordance with the decision, Mr. BISSOUETTE's license has been suspended indefinitely.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the four-story brick tenement-house No. 596 Second-avenue, which resulted in the suffocation of nine persons. The fire was confined to the basement, and the damage to the property was trifling. It is supposed that several persons were dead before the fire was discovered by the Police.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 18 James-slip, where a falling wall seriously injured Fireman JAMES O'NEAL, and severely wounded Firemen THOS. C. LEE, THOMAS DUNN and EDWARD ROACH. The loss by the fire is about $12,000.

The number of beef cattle for the past week at all the yards is about 6,385. All things considered, beef cattle are selling from ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. lower than the prices of last week. The supply exceeds the demand. Trade commenced with firm prices; but holders were compelled to yield, so that cattle are quiet with only moderate sales, with prices favoring buyers. There were a few fine Christmas cattle at the yards, which brought from 18c. to 21c. ℔ lb. net weight. Very few were sold for more than 18c. The poorest lots brought 7c.@9c. ℔ lb. The general selling prices were about 14c.@17c. ℔ lb. net weight. The receipts of sheep are heavy, with prices easy and sales moderate at 4c.@7c. ℔ lb. live weight. Much inquiry prevails, however, for fair mutton sheep. So long as really good sheep are to be purchased, trade is active. Very few sell for more than 6c. ℔ lb. A few extra sheep were sold for 7c.@8c. ℔ lb. There is a satisfactory degree of activity in the swine market. Yesterday prices were quite firm at $8@$8 12 for prime hogs alive, and $7 75@$8 for medium hogs. Common hogs $7 50@$7 75 live weight.

A light business was transacted in Breadstuffs and Provisions yesterday. Flour, Corn and Oats were quoted about the same. Wheat was a trifle dearer; Pork, Lard and Hogs were lower. Cotton was more active at a fractional advance. Other branches of trade exhibited no new feature.

The President and Mr. Stanton.

We publish this morning the President's communication to the Senate giving his reasons, in accordance with the "Tenure of Office" bill, for suspending Mr. STANTON from office. It is a document of decided acuteness and force. In it the President does not confine himself to the technical requirements of the law, in obedience to which the Message itself is sent;—he gives a general statement of his reasons for not wanting Mr. STANTON in his Cabinet any longer, and avails himself of the opportunity also to transfer to him some of the responsibility which he thinks has rested upon himself long enough.

1. The first point he makes is that Mr. STANTON declined to resign his place after he had become fully aware of the President's wish that he should do so, and that his final refusal to resign, when requested, was couched in terms and based upon considerations which made it an insult and defiance to his superior officer. The act of Congress creating the War Department distinctly recognizes the Secretary as the subordinate of the President—saying that he shall perform such duties as the President may prescribe, and that he may be removed at the President's discretion. It is the Tenure of Office Law, passed by the last Congress, under which Mr. STANTON feels called upon to retain his office in spite of the President's request that he should resign; and the President says that when that law was before him in the shape of a bill awaiting his signature, he was officially advised by Mr. STANTON that it was unconstitutional, and that it was his "duty to defend the power of the President from usurpation, and veto the bill." "After all this," says the President, "I was not prepared to find him assuming the vindication of a law which he had advised me was unconstitutional."

2. The President says that there is no part of his administration for which he has been more denounced than for the plan on which he thought reconstruction should proceed. Yet, he says, he did not originate it;—he found it awaiting his action when he succeeded to the Presidency,—and took it as part of the unfinished business of his predecessor. It was prepared for Mr. LINCOLN by Mr. STANTON, who has since testified that he had no doubt of the President's right and power to carry it out. Yet, in spite of this, Mr. STANTON alone, of all the members of his Cabinet, differed from him in regard to it, and yet refused to withdraw, after that difference was found to be irreconcilable. This, he thinks, was an unjustifiable departure from a rule which has always obtained in the administration of the Government, and upon which three members of his own Cabinet had acted under similar circumstances.

3. Coming to more specific charges of dereliction of duty, the President cites the New-Orleans riot, for which, he says, he has been widely held responsible. On the 28th of August he was advised by telegraph that the Convention was to assemble, and that civil process would be issued against the members of it by the civil courts which were then in full operation; and he was asked whether the military should interfere to *prevent* execution of the process. He answered that the military was expected to "sustain, not interfere with, the proceedings of the courts." On the same day Gen. BAIRD sent a dispatch to Mr. STANTON asking for orders. Mr. STANTON received it on Sunday, the 29th, but neither replied to it nor informed the President of it,—and on the 30th (Monday) the riot occurred. Gen. BAIRD afterward complained that he received no instructions;—and for this delinquency, which is alleged to have caused the riot, the President has been held responsible, and Mr. STANTON has allowed this impression to prevail without any attempt to correct it. "There may be those," says the President, "ready to say that I would have given no instructions even if the dispatch had reached me in time; but all must admit that I ought to have had the opportunity."

The President closes by urging some general considerations, which show the propriety of not saddling the President with a constitutional adviser against his will; and by assuring the Senate that the public interests have not suffered from Mr. STANTON's suspension, inasmuch as "salutary reforms have been introduced and great reductions of expense have been effected" by his successor.

The document will probably not satisfy the Senate that the President had valid reasons for removing Mr. STANTON,—but it will do something toward relieving the President, in the public mind, from responsibilities hitherto saddled upon him, but which he has not fairly incurred. We take it for granted that in any case Mr. STANTON will not resume his seat in Mr. JOHNSON's Cabinet.

The Alabama Claims.

No actual progress seems to have been made toward bringing our claims upon England for the depredations of the *Alabama* to a conclusive hearing. The correspondence between the two Governments, which we publish this morning, shows, not only that no progress has been made, but that the position taken respectively by the two Governments renders it almost impossible that any should be made toward a settlement by arbitration.

When the new British Ministry came into power, one of the first acts of Lord STANLEY was to reverse Earl RUSSELL's action, and to inform our Government that he was willing thus to attempt the adjustment of these claims. Mr. SEWARD, in reply, said that we should expect the recognition of the Southern Confederates as belligerents by the English Government, to be also submitted to arbitration. This was peremptorily refused by the British Secretary;—and in the course of the correspondence which ensued, Lord STANLEY said that the precise question on which Great Britain was ready to go to arbitration was, "whether in the matters *connected with the vessels*, out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government and by those who acted upon its authority was such *as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens.*"

Mr. SEWARD virtually authorized the acceptance of this proposition as sufficiently comprehensive, but with the understanding that the Government of the United States "would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that *the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government*, its officers, agents and subjects, toward the United States in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, as they occurred during that rebellion, are *among the matters* which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of."

This of course implied that, in prosecuting our claims for losses by the *Alabama*, we shoud feel at liberty to urge the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents by the British Government, as among the grounds of our claim,—inasmuch as it was one of the reasons for the depredations of the *Alabama*. Mr. SEWARD sought thus to bring "recognition" into the case, if not as a matter for direct arbitration, as one of the reasons for claiming damages for other acts.

The latest letter of Lord STANLEY distinctly refuses to admit this construction of his former proposal. He says that the British Government "cannot depart, directly or indirectly, from their former refusal to refer to a foreign Power to determine whether the policy of recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent Power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation was made." Any arbitration that is had, must proceed "on the assumption that an actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States," and it would be for the arbiter to decide whether, *on that assumption*, there had been any such failure of duty on the part of the British Government as would make them responsible for losses by the *Alabama* and other vessels of her class.

This dispatch bears date Nov. 15: what reply it has received we have yet to learn. It seems clear, however, that the arbitration cannot proceed on the basis proposed by Mr. SEWARD. Whether that proposed by the British Government, which does not strike us as illiberal, shall be accepted, or whether other measures shall be resorted to to obtain redress, is a point which will soon demand the decision of our Government.

The Tribune and the Bankrupt Notices.

The *Tribune* protests that it "has no quarrel with the TIMES;"—that it denounced Judge BLATCHFORD for directing Bankrupt notices to be published in our columns, only because "he had no business to issue any order on the subject at all,"—and that the parties in interest should be allowed to select their organs of publication for themselves. Very well; that is a matter we shall leave Judge BLATCHFORD to settle for himself, if he deems it worth his notice. He probably knows his own business quite as well as the *Tribune* knows it; at all events, he has not come to us, and we doubt whether he will look to the *Tribune*, for instruction upon it.

When the *Tribune* first referred to this subject and denounced the Judge for withdrawing their notices from its columns and giving them to the TIMES, it said it was desirable they should be "published in papers of *large* circulation." We are quite willing to try conclusions on this point with the *Tribune*. In that respect, at all events, the public interest will not suffer by the change.

And now we should like to know what Mr. SEWARD has to do, in any way, shape or manner, with this matter. What has he to do with the TIMES, more than with the *Tribune*? We presume he takes both, and reads as much of each as he finds edifying. Beyond that he certainly has nothing whatever to do with the TIMES, so far as we are aware. We don't foam at the mouth, as the *Tribune* does, whenever his name is mentioned,—nor do we make it a matter of principle to denounce everything he does, and to vilify everybody who is supposed to be on terms of personal friendship with him. What the *Tribune* says, and still more what it implies on this subject, is simply mendacious and impertinent. And its ribald balderdash about our relations with the Republican Party is of precisely the same character. Our relations to that party are precisely what the *Tribune* would have the public believe its own to be. The TIMES has never asked nor received a favor at its hands. It has sustained it when our judgment approved its action, and censured it when it did not. We have never drawn $4,000 from its treasury, for constructive service, as the *Tribune* has,—nor have we ever sought profit, in any way, directly or indirectly, from our relations to it. And the *Tribune's* imputations as to our being served through others in this way,—as to our receiving party favors, or any other favors, at the hands or through the agency of any officials here or elsewhere, are simply such reckless inventions as that journal always ventures upon in the absence of any other kind of available mud.

The *Tribune* is shocked at the coarseness of our language! The only apology we have to offer for it is the grossness of the provocation and the contagiousness of bad examples. There is hope of the *Tribune's* reformation, perhaps, if it can be shocked by anything *we* can say!

The Conference Upon the Gordian Knot.

If NAPOLEON's proposed Conference fail to assemble, we may be pretty sure it would have been a failure if it had assembled. If it has been found impossible to devise any common ground on which to meet for discussion, there is little doubt that, in the event of the discussion, it would be profitless and worthless. And really, although we have thought that the meeting of the Conference might bring about an advantage for Italy, it seems as though the Roman question could not possibly be solved by such a method. The Pope *will not* give up Rome until it is torn from him by force. And VICTOR EMMANUEL *will not* give up his designs upon Rome, unless he is restrained by force. Neither of them will compromise, nor recede, nor back down on the single point in dispute between them—which is Rome. And it is hard to see how either of them *can* back down. If Rome is a necessity to Italy, it is no less a necessity to the Pope; and if the Pope would be destroyed by losing Rome, Italy must be destroyed by failing to obtain it. Two starving dogs never fought for a bone under the inspiration of a higher law of existence than Pope and King struggle for the possession of Rome. Perchance, a third party may come in, and violently settle the fate of either disputant, but it must be in a way which neither of them can endure and live. At least this is the appearance that the matter has in their eyes, as well as in the eyes of a great part of the observers.

The Cabinets of Europe cannot agree either to drive the Head of the Visible Church out of the Everlasting City of the Popes, or to prevent the King of Italy from extending his authority over this integral part of the Italian kingdom. The Pope's spokesman in the Corps Legislatif has just drawn a pathetic and tremendous picture of the "august and aged Pontiff wandering through the world as a pilgrim." "Why," exclaimed he, "the very earth would tremble beneath his footsteps, and his words would be maledictions." On the other hand, the passionate cry of Italy for organic unity is felt to be a cry of nature that even power inspired by malice cannot safely attempt to restrain. If some of the European rulers can comprehend or sympathize with but one of these two necessities, there are others of them which sympathize with the other, or at least are unwilling to see it crushed.

If there is no Conference we suppose that part of the French Army which is on Papal soil will be held there. The Pope will again be kept under the same protection which was vouchsafed to him for sixteen years, and which was only withdrawn a year ago. NAPOLEON has shown, in more ways than one, that he has no faith that the Italian Government will continue to stultify itself by exerting its strength to defend the Pope's power; and in leaving his troops near Rome to the present time he has given indications that he will make his occupancy permanent in case Europe fails to come to an agreement about the matter in Conference.

This does not, by any means, settle the Roman question forever. But it adds to the unlikeliness of the prospect that it can ever be settled pacifically. And it adds to the assurance, which many people have always felt, that only during the shock of war and by the shock of war can the Papal tyranny be overthrown.

MINOR TOPICS.

It would be queer enough if, instead of Cotton, Guano should be King. At all events, the Charleston papers speak in glowing terms of the enormous supply of a fertilizing material discovered in South Carolina. As to quality, it "contains from 60 to 75 per cent. of pure phosphates," and is "more valuable than the Peruvian guano," which brings $90 the ton. As to quantity, the deposits "extend for miles" along the Ashley River, "cover many square miles," and may "produce $10,000,000." As to accessibility, one bed, at least, is only a few miles from Charleston, and will give to that city, says one paper, "a large exporting trade, and create a business that will speedily restore her former prestige." The King is dead—long live the King! No sooner is poor King Cotton dethroned than King Guano reigns in his stead. Instead of cotton lords we shall probably have a guano aristocracy, that will probably outvie what is called the "codfish aristocracy" of some Eastern States.

The Committee of the Whole is certainly a much better medium for working off impeachment speeches than "questions of privilege," or permissions to print. Messrs. Van Trump, Lawrence, Eldridge, Wilson, Boyer, Woodward, Garfield, Ela, Kerr "and others" are announced as having spoken on the dead impeachment project in Committee of the Whole the other day—as funeral orators over the corpse. Two or three sessions of this sort would use up all the prepared speeches. How would it do to devote the holiday week to this object? Members anxious to speak could stay and talk to each other, while the rest of the House goes home to Christmas turkey and mince pie. The latter class would probably have the best of it, but the others would be sustained by a "sense of duty."

It was very kind of the English Bible Society to give NAPOLEON a copy of the Bible—whose version is not told us by the Cable, but patriotic Englishmen would probably insist on King JAMES'. With what curiosity the Emperor eyed this rare treatise is not known; but his reply that "it was his first rule to promote all religions" is eminently satisfactory. We cannot doubt that His Imperial Majesty will peruse this volume with great care—his past record shows as much—and that he will make it the rule of his counsel and guide of his life. He will doubtless find it full of Napoleonic Ideas, and after attentively devoting his spare moments to it for a twelvemonth, be more than ever convinced that he is on the right course. It is said that every other visitor to the Exhibition has had a tract or Testament given to him, and of course it would be wrong to pass the Emperor by.

The *Tribune* "demurs" to Admiral PORTER's assertion that what the harbor of St. Thomas needs in order to be impregnable, is a few 15-inch guns. "The one thing that costs is a gun." The editor of the *Tribune* ought to be a good judge on this point, for we believe it is within his bitter experience that the "one thing that costs is a gun," especially if it is not built and sold, after all. However, the Vice-Admiral does not allude to experimental ordnance, devised by theorists, but to our national heavy smooth-bores. As the Ordnance Board reports that 1,915 pieces of the calibre of 13, 15 and 20 inches for smooth-bores, and of 10 and 12 inches for rifles, are required for permanent forts—as Gen. GRANT's report sets forth—the few necessary to St. Thomas can hardly be enough to cause the rejection of that island. By the way, the same report says that our present lack of heavy guns is owing to the "persistent efforts for some time past by ignorant or designing persons to destroy public confidence in the heavy guns which have been provided by the Ordnance Department of the army and navy."

If it be true, as the Cable says "it is thought," that the Fenians "will cease all active attempts against law and order" after the murderous explosion at Clerkenwell Jail, the massacre will not be without some good fruits. As in America, so in Great Britain, the failure of the grand effort at Fenianism has been followed by a perpetual series of demonstrations, futile and hopeless, whose only purpose has been to keep up excitement over an attempt already doomed. Had the Fenians, on their double disaster in Canada and Ireland, accepted the decision thus given, and desisted from petty riotous movements, much of their previous folly would have been pardoned. But to continue what is a sort of guerrilla warfare upon public sentiment, is at once fruitless and culpable. The Clerkenwell catastrophe, by its sudden shock of horror, will be likely to open the eyes of half-sympathizers with Fenianism to its present aspect; and in mining the jail, BURKE's would-be rescuers have probably exploded their whole cause.

Our paragraph of Saturday certainly did do injustice to the Commissioners of Charities if it conveyed the impression which the *Sun* infers from it, viz.: that they draw $20,000 merely for distributing $86,000 in charity among the poor. It is quite true that this is but a small part of their labors—having supervision of the hospitals, prisons, and other institutions of the City, and doing a great deal of work for the public, and, as the *Sun* says, generally doing it well. The members of the Board are among our most respectable and public-spirited citizens, and nothing was further from our purpose, in the paragraph referred to, than to cast censure upon any part of their official labors.

There is one State or Territory in which female suffrage might perhaps be tried with novel effect—the Territory of Utah—the State of Deseret. There the "better half" of humanity is in such strong numerical majority that even if all the other half should vote the other way they would carry the election. Perhaps it would result in casting out polygamy and Mormonism in general. And, to prevent women voters from being under control of their husbands, they should be allowed to employ "sealed" ballots. Here would be a capital field for woman suffrage to make a start, and we presume nobody would object to the experiment. Why will not Messrs. TRAIN, ANTHONY, STONE, and other gentlemen engaged in the cause, turn their attention to this promising field?

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* recently stated that Senator DRAKE, now one of the "most advanced" Radicals in Congress, in 1860 voted in the Missouri Legislature to sell free negroes into Slavery. Mr. DRAKE, replying to this, said that he did vote for an amendment to a pending bill, which embodied this proposition; but that he voted against the bill itself when it came up for its final passage. Upon this, in rejoinder, the correspondent quotes the legislative journal showing that the amendment for which Mr. DRAKE acknowledges that he did vote, provides simply that "every free negro over eighteen, who came into the State since May 17, 1847, shall be reduced to Slavery;"—and he also quotes from a report of the proceedings, a statement, that "when the bill as amended was read a third time, and passed, Mr. DRAKE, in explaining his vote in the negative, wished it to be understood that he made no factious opposition to the bill, but the first section clearly infringed the Constitution." The amendment for which Mr. DRAKE voted was the *third* section. It is now the Senator's turn.

They have very belligerent Judges, it seems, in New Mexico. One of them, Chief-Justice SLOUGH, lately denounced in a very vehement style the Governor for pardoning a man whom he had convicted of crime. He said it was of no use for him to sit on the bench and convict and sentence men, "if BOB MITCHELL found nothing else to do than pardon them." A few days after he made a very brutal personal assault upon Mr. ARNY, Secretary of the Legislature, because the Secretary of the Territory had been invited by the Legislature to administer the oath of office, instead of the Chief-Justice, as had been customary. This Chief-Justice should be *sloughed* off as soon as possible.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Dickens' Second Course of Readings.

The second course of Mr. DICKENS' readings in New-York commenced last evening, the selections being, as on Monday week, from the *Christmas Carol* and *Pickwick*. Steinway Hall, as on previous readings, was crowded to its utmost capacity, many persons standing throughout the evening in the space behind the seats. The curiosity to see Mr. DICKENS and hear him read exhibits no signs of diminution, nor was there last night any lack of the enthusiasm that greeted his first appearance. On the contrary, the applause was hearty and frequent, and the audience listened with that quick and sympathetic attention which interest and appreciation alone can awaken.

There was little variety in Mr. DICKENS' style of reading. He read the *Christmas Carol* last night almost precisely as he read it a week ago, with the same tones, the same expressions of face, the same gestures, and so on. But the audience seemed to forget that they had ever heard him before, and in fact, to forget everything, for the moment, except the man before them and the words he was uttering. "I could hear him read the *Christmas Carol* every night," said an enthusiastic lady on quitting Steinway Hall last evening—("Bless those women! they never do anything by halves.") Making all due allowance for the feminine tendency to exaggerate, we do not doubt that she was very nearly right, and are quite willing to believe that Mr. DICKENS might read the *Christmas Carol* and *Pickwick* to large audiences for the rest of his life; having given us so much pleasure in these repetitions, will he not gratify our Yankee longing for variety by selecting something new for his next course? He has a wide field wherein to range. Every book of his, from the earliest sketches to *No Thoroughfare*, would afford delightful readings, and Mr. DICKENS would gratify a very wide-spread curiosity if he would remain here long enough to extend his programme.

Musical—Theatre Francais.

Mr. BATEMAN was fortunate enough last evening to reintroduce to the public Mlle. FOSTER, who, as will be remembered by the public, has been disabled by sickness from appearing for several nights. The opera was, of course, the "Grande Duchesse de Geroldstein," a work which may be growled at by big-wigs, but which is nevertheless the best of its sort ever written. It has purpose, and no pretence. It tells an absurd story in such a way that intelligent actors can take an interest in the way of its telling, and by the opportunities afforded them make it thoroughly appreciable to any cultivated audience. The music is now too well known to need any comment. It has traveled through the world, and lingered in the ears of all populaces. Mlle. FOSTER, who made her *rentrée* last evening, acted and sung with a spirit which, we are sure, would have satisfied the composer. She is in every way equal to the original French presentative of the part. It is not merely voice, but intelligence that is required in such characters, and the combination is perfect in Mlle. FOSTER. It is unnecessary to dwell on the other parts. The opera was witnessed by a good audience and received with unbounded applause. To-night the dramatic company will perform "La Famille Benoiton."

Broadway Theatre—"Dora."

An artless little piece by Mr. CHARLES READE was produced at the Broadway Theatre, last evening, for the first time in this country. The drama derives its story from TENNYSON's poem entitled "Dora," and is named after its heroine. The play has been assisted to success by some very pretty scenic pictures,—the holly-decked happy-looking cottage of the first act, with its cheerless, frosty exterior of snowy country being quite suggestive. The piece was received by the audience with repeated applause, and it was acted with manifest earnestness. Mrs. BOWERS' performance of *Dora* is a highly impassioned personation. Her reading of the few verses from "The Book" in the second act was governed by taste and feeling; Mr. JACK, as the despotic and unforgiving *Allan*, might, we think, be a little less prone to noisy exclamation, but in other respects he acts the part satisfactorily. Miss KATE NEWTON, as *Mary Morrison*, offers a natural portraiture of the kind-hearted though rather jealous wife, and Mr. EVANS deserves some praise for easy acting in the character of *Luke*, a character introduced by the dramatist, in order to give *Dora* a mate at last, (contrary to her fate as told by the poet;) but this incident, and the degradation of *Mary* from her degree as a farmer's daughter to be a servant in *Allan's* house, are the only divergencies made from the story as told in the poem and the plot as developed by the drama. The play is remarkable for its paucity of incidents, and the best of the few that stock it are contained in the opening scene. The first act culminates very effectively in the departure of *William* and *Mary* from the Christmas fireside, with the thwarted father's curse ringing in their ears, in lieu of a Christmas blessing. The principal charm of the piece is its simple, yet forcible diction, and the original and often poetical character of its expressions. "Dora" is announced for repetition all the evenings of the week and on the afternoon of Saturday.

Academy of Music.

There was no performance at this house last night. AUBER's Operatic Ballet was announced for production, but closed doors only greeted the few persons who gathered about the building. Further representations by Mr. DE POL's ballet are suspended, we believe, and the leading artists will quickly disperse through the country. This ballet enterprise has not been latterly profitable, and fate and finance have wound it up.

FINE ARTS.

The American Society of Painters in Water-Colors.

The exhibition at the National Academy of Design, will be closed to-morrow and Thursday for the addition of numerous new works, including the First Annual Collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors. The galleries will be reopened to the public on Friday morning, the 20th instant. Season tickets already issued will continue to be good until the final closing of the Fall and Winter exhibition.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Chester Dewey.

Prof. CHESTER DEWEY, D. D., LL. D., died at Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday evening, aged 84 years. Prof. DEWEY was born in Berkshire County, Mass., in 1784. Having graduated at Williams College, he was, at the age of twenty-four, made a tutor in that institution, and two years later a professor. He subsequently had charge of several institutions of learning, and in 1850 removed to Rochester, where, up to the time of his death, he held a Professorship in the University. During his life he was devoted to scientific pursuits, and at one time was the lecturer on botany and chemistry in a medical college in Massachusetts. For more than sixty years Prof. DEWEY was an instructor of youth, and universally won the respect and esteem of his pupils. In private life he was admired both for his many virtues and his scientific attainments, while as a preacher of the Gospel he was beloved by his congregation. Prof. DEWEY received the degree of D. D. from Union College, and LL.D. from Williams. He was the father of several children, all of whom are settled in life. One of these, CHESTER P. DEWEY, is at present managing editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* of this City.

Admiral James S. Palmer.

Admiral JAMES S. PALMER, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, of whose serious illness of yellow fever intelligence was given in the special correspondence of the TIMES of yesterday morning, died at the residence of Mr. G. W. SMITH, at St. Thomas, on the 7th inst. He was a native of New-Jersey, and entered the naval service of the country in January, 1825.

Opening of the Jewish Fair.

Allemania Hall was last evening thronged by a most enthusiastic and fashionable gathering of our Hebrew citizens and their dark-eyed daughters and wives, it being the opening of the Jewish Fair. The scene inside the building was a very brilliant and pleasing one, the Fair being held in two large and spacious rooms, with an elegant stage at the end of one. The numerous tables on either side were tastefully decorated and covered with every conceivable kind of needlework, embroidery, perfumery, fancy goods and articles of virtu, the attendant daughters of Israel flitting here and there, earnestly beseeching the visitors in the most winning manner to buy their wares. Leaving the crowded throng and descending into the room below, the scene was even more animated and interesting. A well selected gallery of paintings adorn the walls of one end of this saloon—while Rebecca at the well, a most unique post-office, and an extensive refreshment table, combined with many other attractions to detain the visitor. Last evening the Fair was duly inaugurated by Mayor HOFFMAN, an excellent band discoursing music, and an attentive Committee seeing that every want of the visitor was supplied. The proceeds will be divided among the following societies: The Bnai Jeshurun Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society for the Relief of Indigent Females, &c., Mrs. H. LEO, President; Shaerith Israel Society, Mrs. DAVIS, President; and the Hebrew Free School Association, BARNET L. SOLOMON, Esq., President. These organizations supply the wants of hundreds of poor, destitute and needy people, and those who patronize the undertaking may rest assured of doing much good.

A PROTESTANT CHURCH IN RIO DE JANEIRO.—A meeting will be held this evening at the brick church, corner of 5th-avenue and 37th-street, for the purpose of taking measures to secure a fund for the erection of a Protestant church in the capital of Brazil. Rev. Dr. HALL and others will deliver addresses, and a Commissioner from the Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro will be present, and will submit a statement of the work to be done among the ten millions of this vast empire.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—This Club met at headquarters last evening. Several delegates at large were elected and an Executive Committee was appointed. An address was made by Hon. WM. A. DARLING, who said that among all classes it was now unanimously admitted that the election of Gen. GRANT as next President of the United States was a certainty. He is a candidate on whom men of all political opinions may unite, and in him the permanent peace and prosperity of the country is assured. The Club shortly afterward adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

THE COTTON TAX.

The House bill abolishing the internal revenue tax on cotton was reached in the Senate to-day and discussed at length. Several amendments were offered, one of which provided for a tax of one cent. per pound in the future, and on the other applying the abolition to that portion of this year's crop which is now in the hands of the producers. There seems to be no doubt but it will finally pass as it came from the House.

GEN. BUTLER'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

The House was brought to a square test on Gen. BUTLER's financial policy to-day, by a motion to suspend the rules to allow him to present a resolution embodying his well-known opinions on the subject, which was defeated by twenty-eight majority.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Gen. SCHENCK made an attempt to-day to take from the Committee on Banking and Currency Mr. HOOPER's bill providing against undue expansion and contraction of the currency, for the purpose of referring it to the Ways and Means Committee, of which he is Chairman; but the House refused to grant his request. The bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to sell $300,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, for greenbacks, as the laws of trade or rather the emergencies of the market seems to demand, and the Banking Committee is doubtless in favor of its passage, while the Ways and Means Committee is opposed to it. From this it may be justly inferred that the House, by refusing Gen. SCHENCK's demand, sustained the Banking Committee, and that the bill will finally pass.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill, reported by Mr. STEVENS in the House to-day, was defeated by an amendment providing for the payment of 20 per cent. additional salary to clerks and other Government employes by a motion to lay it on the table, for which there were 73 yeas and 67 nays. Subsequently Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, succeeded in resurrecting it without the obnoxious feature, when it passed without a call of the yeas and nays, there being only twenty-nine votes against it, all of whom were Democrats.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Immediately after the close of the debate on the Deficiency Bill, Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, offered a proposition to reduce the salaries of Congressmen to $4,000, and the compensation for mileage to ten cents per mile, but the adjournment prevented any definite action on it.

THE PURCHASE OF THE DANISH ISLANDS.

It is stated that the original treaty for the purchase of the Danish islands, negotiated by Mr. SEWARD, included the island of St. Croix on which the French Government has a claim, but subsequently it was changed, so that it now embraces only the islands of St. Thomas and San Juan, with a proviso that St. Croix shall be included if the United States is willing to assume the responsibility of the payment of the French claim. The amount to be paid for the three islands was eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but the amount asked for in the treaty now pending in the Senate is only seven million five hundred thousand dollars in gold, for which this Government will receive an unincumbered title to San Juan and St. Thomas.

WHISKY IN BOND.

There is excellent authority for stating that the Secretary of the Treasury will, in a very short time, abolish all general bonded warehouses for spirits, or such as are designated "Class B." In place of these more of "Class A" will be established, so that each distillery will store the spirits it manufactures in a place by itself, in care of a revenue storekeeper, where it will be inspected and taxed according to the actual quantity manufactured. The storekeeper alone will be authorized to discharge spirits thus bonded. This plan, it is believed, is far more equitable than the one proposed of taxing all stills according to their capacity, whereby honest dealers would be overcharged and an opening made for the dishonest ones to perpetrate greater frauds than ever. While the Secretary's plan will necessitate the employment of an additional number of storekeepers, it is thought the additional revenue collected will much more than compensate for the increased expense.

SPIRIT-METERS.

The House Ways and Means Committee have listened to numerous arguments from the National Executive Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Convention, and are now engaging in practical tests of the capacity and reliability of TICE's meter and other instruments intended to prevent fraud. They will not be ready to present a report of their investigations until after the holidays.

Mr. TICE, of New-York, inventor of the spirit meter, which the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered to be applied to every distillery in the country, is preparing some statistics for the Committee of Ways and Means, which at once furnish an unanswerable argument against the scheme of taxing the capacity of stills, and show the appalling extent of the frauds which have been committed by whisky men. An order was issued last Summer from the Treasury Department, announcing the adoption of the Tice meter, and requiring every person who intended to carry on distilling to make application for one of the meters, stating at the same time the estimated capacity of the still under this order. Some seven hundred applications were registered, and the capacity, as stated by the applicants themselves, made an aggregate of 509,289 gallons per diem of twenty-four hours, or a grand total of 152,786,700 gallons per year of three hundred working days. The tax being $2 per gallon, the Government should have received a revenue of over $305,573,400 last year, whereas but $28,000,000 are acknowledged by Commissioner ROLLINS to have been paid in. In other words, the United States got less than ten per cent. of its revenue from this chief of all sources. The public can have some idea of the awful amount of official corruption and the inefficiency of the present law, which are implied in this statement. But bad as this is, the facts are still worse. It has been ascertained from the best sources that there are over three thousand distilleries in the United States actually recorded of which two thousand and fourteen distill grain and molasses and the balance fruit juices. If there are, the same ratio of capacity may be applied to the whole as to the seven hundred for which meters were asked, the total tax, if honestly collected, should have been $2,200,000,000, or enough to pay all the expenses of the Government and a large balance toward extinguishing the national debt. The result of the adoption of the capacity system of taxation would be to have the whole three thousand stills running night and day for three or four months, and the country would be flooded with illicit whisky, enough to supply its wants for the next three years, and no revenue at all derived from this source.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

SALARIES OF CLERKS.

It appears from Executive documents transmitted to the House to-day that the amounts paid clerks and employes of the departments named, as twenty per cent. on their salaries, under the joint resolution of Feb. 28, 1867, were as follows: Treasury, $547,334; State, $17,336 a

Navy, $47,015; Agricultural, $20,079; total, $731,-114. A communication was read to the House to-day from Gen. Grant, withdrawing his recommendation to the Committee of Ways and Means as to increased compensation of twenty per cent. to the clerks in his Department.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CONFERENCE.

The Conference of Soldiers and Sailors held in this city to-day to consider the propriety of calling a National Convention, was presided over by Major-Gen. Thomas Crittenden, of Indiana, as Chairman, and W. A. Short as Secretary. A committee was appointed to further the objects of the Conference, after which an adjournment was made until Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1868, at Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MONONGAHELA.

Chief Engineer Zeigler, of the United States steamer *Monongahela*, has arrived in this city and reported to the Navy Department. He is here for the purpose of obtaining assistance to aid in launching the *Monongahela* from her present position on the beach, where she lies some distance above the high-water mark. It will be necessary for the Department to dispatch a number of carpenters and others to make the repairs, it being impossible to obtain workmen where she is. All the main details of the disaster to the *Monongahela*, have been covered in the report of the commanding officer already published. Her Surgeon has forwarded to the Department the following list of the killed: John B. Hooper, musician, compound fracture of the leg; since died. The following were washed overboard and drowned: Charles Haggerty, cooper; Albert Vossman, coxswain; John Colter and James Smallden, landsmen.

The United States steamer *De Soto* has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard, for the purpose of having the injuries occasioned by the disaster at St. Croix, repaired.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION.

The Postmaster-General asks Congress for an appropriation of $22,837,500 as the amount which will probably be required for the Department service for the year ending June 30, 1869.

THE CASE OF LUSK, THE MURDERER.

The proceedings in the case of A. M. D. C. Lusk and others were submitted to the House to-day in accordance with a resolution calling for information. Gen. Sheridan, it appears, convened a military commission in June last to try Lusk, of Louisiana, who was accused of murder, saying his reason for ordering such a commission was, the civil authorities had stated it was impossible for them to take charge of the accused. Lusk was duly arraigned on the charge of murdering Wilson Calcoat, a freedman, by shooting him with a pistol. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. Gen. Sheridan approved the sentence and forwarded the record for the action of the President. Judge-Advocate-General Holt, in reviewing the case, says the authority for Gen. Sheridan's action in the premises was found in the third section of the Reconstruction act, and in conclusion remarks:

"It is believed that no record of guilt and crime has ever been examined by this Bureau calling more loudly for the rigid enforcement of the extreme penalty of the law than this. Every moment of the three hours during which the steamer was in the possession of this desperado seems to have been employed in acts of cruelty and terror, culminating at last in the pitiless shooting of the unoffending boy whom he had never seen before, and whose sole offence seems to have been that the color of his skin was a shade darker than that of his assassin. It is respectfully advised that the prisoner be executed."

The following indorsement appears on the back of Judge Holt's report:

The prisoner, the record of whose trial is within, had every opportunity he desired to defend himself. This crime is a most fearful and brutal one, and he is without any excuse for its commission. It is the first trial for murder by a military commission under the Reconstruction acts, and the sentence should be carried into effect.

Respectfully submitted to the President.
(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Among the papers is a letter from the counsel for the accused, written to Hon. Edward Cooper, calling attention to the case. He says that his defence, owing to the fact that it was impossible to obtain witnesses, they being in a remote part of the State, was purely technical, and as he had the benefit of the Attorney-General's opinion, which had just been made known, he felt every confidence in his position, and that any court of law would have sustained the exceptions he was still confident. He also felt confident that if the President, through Mr. Cooper, should have his attention properly called to the bill of exceptions, he would set aside the trial. The President, in submitting all the papers in the case, says that no action in the case has yet been taken by him.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has removed David W. Ballard as Governor of Idaho, and nominated to the Senate Isaac L. Gibbs to that office. He also nominated to the Senate to-day Joseph H. Thompson, of Tennessee, to be Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, *vice* John C. Walker, resigned; E. J. Morgan, Surveyor of Customs for the port of Selma, Alabama; Alexander K. Lewrey, of California, Register of the Land Office at Marysville, California; and also the following-named persons to be Postmasters: Daniel Burman, at Milton, Pennsylvania; J. Guy Foreman, at Erie, Pennsylvania; William C. Houser, at Cumberland, Pennsylvania; James L. Robbins, at Penn Yan, New-York.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Statements have been sent from here denying the truth of the dispatch announcing that the Commissioner of Patents, Judge Theaker, had tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 15. The information that he had resigned was obtained from Judge Theaker himself, and hence was authentic.

Destruction of a Toy Factory in Williamsburgh.

The toy-factory of L. P. Hill, Nos. 59 and 61 South Fourth-street, E. D., took fire shortly after noon yesterday, and was destroyed with its contents. Loss, $12,900; insured in the following Baltimore companies: Lafayette, $2,000; Union, $1,500; Merchants', $1,000; United States, $1,500. The fire was of accidental origin. The building was well known by old residents as the old Riding School.

Fire in Washington-street.

At 4:30 a slight fire occurred in the dwelling No. 772 Washington-street, occupied by John Martin. Damage $100.

The Frozen Hydrants.

Office of Commissioners, Metropolitan Fire Department, New-York, Dec 16, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You were pleased to suggest in your issue of the 15th inst., in answer to my request of the citizens to keep the fronts of fire hydrants free from snow and other obstructions, that "the stalwart fellows who are on watch at the engine-houses, awaiting the fire signal would not materially hurt themselves or detract from the good opinion in which the Department is held by a vigorous use of the snow-shovel in making a clear space about the hydrants."

I should agree with you perfectly in this, were all our men "remaining on watch at the engine-houses awaiting the fire signal." You have doubtless overlooked the fact that every man in the Department does patrol duty six hours out of every twenty-four; that we rely very much upon these patrols to give the fire signal; that many of our fires are caught in their inception by these patrols, and extinguished by a single company without giving a general alarm; that it would be impossible to accomplish this unless all the available force were at hand; that during the first fifteen days of this month we have had forty-one fire alarms—an average of nearly three a day; that there are between 2,000 and 3,000 fire hydrants below Fifty-ninth-street, and that to remove the snow from around them, after each snow-storm, would be an impossible task for an organization of this magnitude, with their duties.

The advantage of having a sufficient number of men on hand to answer still alarms was illustrated this morning at the fire in Second-avenue, where we had two apparatuses on the ground before the general alarm was sounded; and, notwithstanding many lives were lost, the early presence of the firemen saved many others, (four were brought out in the arms of firemen,) and prevented a much greater destruction of property. Any citizen can satisfy himself by spending twenty-four hours at one of our engine houses that the New-York fireman of to-day eats no idle bread. We are very exacting in the discharge of duty on the part of our men, and therefore it is but just to defend them against any complaint that may be made for not carrying out the suggestion in your article.

Thanking you for the just and kindly spirit always manifested toward this Department, I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER,
President Metropolitan Fire Department.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Boston.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool at noon on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived here yesterday. Her advices are two days later than were received by the Bremen steamship *Union*.

The weather had been exceedingly stormy in England, and much damage had been done to shipping and other property. Many lives, too, had been lost. Owing to the storm the Cunard steamer *Java* did not call at Queenstown, and was detained outside the Mersey for twenty-four hours, not reaching her dock until the afternoon of the 3d inst.

On the evening of Dec. 3, a numerously attended meeting of French Democrats was held at the Cambridge Hall, London. A letter of apology from M. Louis Blanc was read, and was as follows: "I regret my absence from London, and my inability to go there, detained as I am by rather severe illness I would very willingly have been present at such a meeting as you mention. Besides, every democratic organ has already had occasion to express the reprobation which has been awakened by the second Roman expedition in the heart of every lover of the revolution and of France. Fraternal salutation."

The Manchester *Courier* announces the failure of Mr. John Barnes, cotton spinner, Blackburn, with liabilities of about £60,000, and of Mr. Stephen Andrew, cotton spinner, Ashton-under-Lyne.

There was a grand electoral campaign at Lyons, Dec. 1. The whole list, fourteen in number, of the Democratic opposition candidates for the Council General and the Councils of Arrondissement were elected by enormous majorities.

A telegram from Florence, dated Dec. 2, says that the late arrest of twelve Mazzinian conspirators at Florence has led to the discovery of a plot for a general insurrection, having for its object the destruction of the monarchy. Committees had been formed in all Italian cities, and an active propaganda was being carried on in the army and among working men.

A Vienna dispatch, dated Dec. 4, says it is stated that the Imperial Cabinet has notified at Rome that the course of legislation will be pursued without regard to the obligations of the Concordat, if the Pope declines to release the Emperor, as a constitutional Sovereign, from the treaty into which he entered while ruling as an absolute monarch.

A St. Petersburgh dispatch, dated Dec. 3, announces that the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* perceives, with regret, that the documents published by the French Government in the yellow book presents Eastern affairs in an improbable aspect, and very imperfectly explains negotiations that have taken place as to the question of Crete. The journal adduces in proof of the correctness of its views the unalterable refusal of the Cabinet of Vienna, in its note of the 5th, to join in the collective declaration. Had that declaration possessed the sense and bearing, the documents published in the yellow book will lead public opinion to believe Baron Von Beust would have signed it without hesitation.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Further Correspondence Between Lord Stanley and the Representatives of Great Britain on the United States.

The following further correspondence respecting the Alabama claims was published in London, Dec. 3:

No. 1.

LORD STANLEY TO SIR F. WRIGHT BRUCE.

Foreign Office, Sept. 10, 1867.

Sir: The Minister of the United States called upon me to-day, and communicated to me a dispatch, of which, however, he was not authorized to give me a copy, from Mr. Seward, dated the 12th of August, in reply to my dispatch to you of the 24th of May, respecting the mutual claims of the two countries on each other arising out of the late civil war.

By this dispatch Mr. Adams is authorized to assure me that Mr. Seward did not understand my previous offer of arbitration to apply only to claims arising out of the depredations of the *Alabama*, to the exclusion of those arising out of depredations of vessels of the like character; but, on the contrary, understood the offer to apply equally to all such claims.

The President, Mr. Seward says, considers the terms of the offer of the British Government to go to arbitration upon the question whether, in the matters connected with all those vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government and those who acted upon its authority was such as would involve a moral responsibility to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens, to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for the depredations on their commerce during the late rebellion, which have been the subject of complaint on the part of the Government of the United States.

But Mr. Seward goes on to say that the Government of the United States would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents and subjects, toward the United States in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, as they occurred during that rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of, just as in the case of general claims, alluded to in my dispatch, the actual proceedings and relations of Her Majesty's Government, its officers, agents and subjects, in regard to the United States in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arose.

Mr. Seward further observes that my plan seems to be to constitute two descriptions of tribunals—one an arbiter to determine the question of the moral responsibility of the British Government in regard to the vessels of the *Alabama* class; and the other a mixed commission to adjudicate the so-called general claims of both sides; and a contingent reference to the same or other mixed commissions to ascertain and determine the amount of damages for indemnity to be awarded in the cases examined by the first tribunal, in the event of a decision of moral responsibility in favor of the United States. But Mr. Seward says that the Government of the United States do not consider any distinction as to principle between the two tribunals to be necessary, and that in every case they agree only to unrestricted arbitration. It may be convenient, indeed, that the claims should be distributed between the two tribunals, both of which, however, the Government of the United States consider should proceed upon the same principles, and be clothed with the same powers.

Mr. Seward concludes his dispatch by saying that the President will be gratified if the explanations contained in it should conduce to the removal of the difficulties which have heretofore prevented the two Governments from coming to an amicable and friendly understanding and arrangement.

I reserve for a future occasion any observations that I may have to offer on Mr. Seward's dispatch.

I am, &c., STANLEY.

No. 2.

LORD STANLEY TO MR. FORD.

Foreign Office, Nov. 16, 1867.

Sir: In my dispatch to Sir F. Bruce of the 10th of September I confined myself to a mere statement of the substance of a dispatch from Mr. Seward which Mr. Adams had communicated to me in reply to my dispatch of the 24th of May, respecting the claims arising on either side out of the events of the late civil war in the United States.

Her Majesty's Government having since the date of my dispatch fully considered the terms of Mr. Seward's dispatch, I will no longer delay acquainting you, for communication to that Minister, with the impression which it has made upon them.

Her Majesty's Government observe that the President of the United States considers the terms used in my dispatch with reference to the so-called *Alabama* claims, to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include all the claims of American citizens for depredations upon their commerce during the late rebellion, which have been the subject of complaint upon the part of the Government of the United States; those terms being, to quote the precise words of my dispatch of the 24th of May, applicable to this class of claims, and which, in substance, repeats those used by me in my dispatch of the 9th of March, that the question on which Great Britain was ready to go to arbitration was "whether in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen the course pursued by the British Government and by those who acted upon its authority was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens."

In the same and in the previous dispatches it will be found that, while agreeing to this limited reference as regards the so-called *Alabama* claims, I have repeatedly stated that Her Majesty's Government could not consent to refer to a foreign Power to determine whether the policy of Her Majesty's Government in recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation took place. After referring, however, to the terms of my dispatch of May 24, Mr. Seward goes on to say that, in the view taken by the United States Government, that Government would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents and subjects, towards the United States, in regard to the rebellion and the rebels as they occurred during that rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessel whose depredations are complained of; just as in the case of the general claims alluded to by me, the actual proceedings and relations of Her Majesty's Government, its officers, agents and subjects, in regard to the United States, in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, are necessarily connected with the transactions out of which those general claims arise.

The language thus used by Mr. Seward appears to Her Majesty's Government to be open to the construction that it is the desire of the United States Government that any tribunal to be agreed upon in dealing either with the so-called *Alabama* claims or with the "general claims" might enter into the question whether the act of policy of Her Majesty's Government in recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent Power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the recognition was made—a construction which, after the distinct and repeated avowal of Her Majesty's Government that they could not consent to a reference of such a question, Her Majesty's Government can hardly suppose that it was intended by Mr. Seward that the passage in his dispatch should bear.

But, to prevent any misapprehension on this subject, Her Majesty's Government think it necessary distinctly to say, both as regards the so-called *Alabama* claims brought forward by the citizens of the United States, and as regards the general claims, that they cannot depart, directly or indirectly, from their refusal to "refer to a foreign Power to determine whether the policy of recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent Power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation was made."

As regards the so-called *Alabama* claims, the only point which Her Majesty's Government can consent to refer to the decision of an arbiter is the question of the moral responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, on the assumption that an actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States; and on that assumption it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there had been any such failure on the part of the British Government as a neutral in the observance, legally or morally, of any duties or relations toward the Government of the United States as could be deemed to involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good losses of American citizens caused by the *Alabama* and other vessels of the same class.

As regards the general claims, the question of moral responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government does not, and cannot, come into dispute at all.

Mr. Seward rightly supposes that Her Majesty's Government contemplated two tribunals for the adjudication, one of the *Alabama* claims, the other of the general claims,—the one being, in the first instance, at all events, the tribunal of an arbiter, who would be called upon to pronounce on the principles of the moral responsibility of the British Government, and on the nature of whose decision would depend the question of the appointment of a mixed commission for the examination in detail of the several claims of citizens of the United States to which that decision applied—namely, those arising out of the depredations of the *Alabama* and other similar vessels, and the adjudication of the sums payable in each case; the other, in its commencement and to its close, a purely mixed commission for the examination of the general claims of the subjects and citizens of both countries arising out of the war, and the adjudication of the sums payable by either country in each case.

The distinction between the two classes of claims is clear—the one may never come before a mixed commission, and therefore may not require the assistance of an arbiter to decide differences of detail arising between the commissioners; the other, though originally brought before a mixed commission, may possibly require the intervention of an arbiter in case of difference of opinion among the members of the commission which could not be otherwise reconciled, and for which case provision would be made in the ordinary way in the convention for the settlement of the mixed claims by the insertion of articles in regard to the selection of an arbiter.

The functions of such an arbiter, as well as of an arbiter for a like purpose in the other mixed commission, for which provision would have to be made to meet the contingency of the so-called *Alabama* claims coming eventually under the cognizance of a mixed commission, would have nothing in common with the functions of the arbiter to whom the question of principle involved in the last-mentioned class of claims would be referred.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but apprehend that, if Mr. Seward really requires unrestricted arbitration as applicable to both classes of claims, and that the tribunal in both classes of cases should proceed upon the same principles and be clothed with the same power, he has not fully considered the wide and inevitable distinction which exists between the classes; and, in directing you to submit to the consideration of Mr. Seward the explanations and observations contained in this dispatch, I have to instruct you to express the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Government of the United States will, on further reflection, accept without hesitation the proposal made in my dispatches to Sir F. Bruce of the 9th of March and of the 24th of May, both of this year—namely, "limited reference to arbitration in regard to the so-called *Alabama* claims," and "adjudication by means of a mixed commission of general claims."

You will furnish Mr. Seward with a copy of this dispatch. I am, &c., STANLEY.

CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

Its Terrible Ravages—Great Distress Prevailing.

A telegram received *via* Trieste, and dated Nov. 9, says: "On the night of Friday, Nov. 1, a cyclone raged in Bengal, extending, according to present information, from the bay northward to Seraigunj, westward to Midnapore and Burdwan, eastward to Burrisol and Dacca.

The rice crops throughout the track visited by the cyclone are greatly injured. In many places it is estimated that not one-fourth will be saved. Many buildings have been destroyed, as also boats on the inland rivers laden with jute and grain. Large quantities of the growing jute have also been destroyed. Great damage has been done at Port Canning. A storm wave, nearly six feet high, carried away a portion of the river bank jetties. The railway is much injured, and the station destroyed. At Calcutta the cyclone lasted nearly eight hours. It is estimated that it has done more damage to the city than the great cyclone of October, 1864. In the city suburbs more than 1,000 lives have been ascertained to have been lost, and 30,000 native huts destroyed. Tugs and other vessels have been wrecked at Saugor. Several vessels are missing, and numerous ships are returning disabled; more than 600 native boats have been destroyed. The steam transport *Euphrates* has put in at Calcutta to refit, greatly injured. At Burdwan much distress has been occasioned among the native population. The telegraph line along the Ganges has been thrown down. In Bengal great distress is reported, and the Government of the Presidency is actively engaged in taking measures for the relief of the sufferers; the Board of Revenue is co-operating with it; the Famine Relief Committee are collecting funds; subscriptions are being taken up everywhere.

Coroners' Cases.—Annie C[illegible]ler, aged 2 years, obtained possession of some matches, left by her mother on the table, at No. 8 Morris-street, and while playing with them set fire to her clothes, and was so severely burned that death ensued on Sunday. Coroner Gover held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered....Another inquest was held by the same Coroner at No. 160 Greenwich-street, over the remains of Pauline Jacquin, aged 4 years, who died from the effects of scalds received on the 7th inst., by falling into a kettle of hot water, which had been left on the floor for a few seconds. A verdict in accordance was rendered....Coroner Wildey was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest over the body of John F. Gautz, aged 50 years, a Metropolitan Policeman attached to the Seventeenth Precinct, who was suffocated at the residence of his son at Inwood, near Tubby Hook. Deceased made a fire in the gas-stove and extinguished it without turning off the gas, and was thus smothered while in bed. He was an able and much esteemed member of the Police.

Historic Bubbles.—Last evening Rev. S. W. Bailey delivered a lecture at Cooper Institute on "Historic Bubbles." He commenced by calling attention to the numerous speculative schemes, such as the culture of the silkworm, petroleum adventures and mining and stock operations, in our own country, and then detailed at length the origin, progress and collapse of the Tulip Bubble of Holland, the Mississippi Bubble of France, and the South Sea Bubble of England. The lecture was enlivened with incidents and anecdotes, and was well received by those present. The holders of tickets were given a copy of a valuable book, entitled "Eminent Witnesses for the Bible," as they entered the hall.

St. Francis Xavier Fair.—A fair and festival of St. Francis Xavier Parish was opened at College Hall, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, last evening. There is on exhibition a large and varied assortment of articles, including many specimens of superior workmanship, and, judging from the patronage the Fair received last evening, the managers have reason to believe that the enterprise will be a success. The Fair is for the benefit of the poor, and will be open from 6 till 10 o'clock each evening till the 21st inst.

Fenton Campaign Club.—A Fenton Campaign Club was formed last evening for the First Assembly District, at the headquarters, No. 78 Hudson-street. Mr. John Moir was elected President; Wm. Brandin and Jas. C. Scully, Vice-Presidents; Wm. Betts and Nicholas Lecompte, Secretaries; Chas. F. Lewis, Treasurer. One hundred and fifty names were entered on the roll. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lewis, Kingsly, Abbe, Monroe and others.

Union Republican General Committee.—This Committee met at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening. The only business transacted was the designation of the 27th inst. as the date for holding the primary elections for delegates to the Central Committee.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, the 14th inst., you state that we furnish the City of Brooklyn with our "Combination Hose" at $1 58 per foot. Our contract reads $1 60 per foot, which is our uniform charge for this hose.

BENEDICT, TORREY & TWOMBLY,
No. 6 Park-place, New-York.

Women may reject the ballot, but they want the Sewing-machine. Two hundred Wheeler & Wilsons are elected daily as the good genius of the household.—*Express.*

Buchu.

[*From Dispensatory of the United States.*]

DIOSMA CRENATA BUCHU LEAVES

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, or from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING.

And cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY.
And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
Take no other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Charles Dickens in Photography.

BY J. GURNEY & SON,
No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Messrs. Gurney & Son have the pleasure to announce to the literary world and the admirers of Charles Dickens that they have secured the only photographic sittings that have or will be made of him during his visit to the United States, which the following letter will attest:

[Copy.]

Westminster Hotel, New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.

My Dear Sirs: I can have no hesitation in complying with your request that I will guarantee your various likenesses of Mr. Charles Dickens to be the only portraits for which he has sat or will sit in the United States. I do this with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. Dickens. Yours faithfully,

GEORGE DOLBY.

Messrs. J. Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

The trade supplied at the usual discount.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

The Remarkable Properties of Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For Coughs and Colds they are efficacious.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

All Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Culbert Brothers,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—Twenty-five cents per box, by all druggists.

Gifts for the Holidays.
The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
During the Holidays only.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Musical Boxes,
Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.
M. I. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The Howe Machine Company—Elias Howe, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the only Cross of the Legion of Honor and Gold Medal given to American Sewing-machines.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
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MARRIED.

Lee—Lawrence.—At Bayside, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 12, by Rev. H. M. Beare, Lieut. A. Nisbet Lee, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., to Caroline, eldest daughter of Wm. E. Lawrence, Esq.

DIED.

Brown.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sabbath morning, Dec. 15, Lewis M. Brown, aged 38 years.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 141 Elizabeth-av., without further notice.

Ford.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 14, Jane H., wife of Henry A. Ford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter's Church, on Wednesday morning, at 10¼ o'clock. Train leaves Barclay-st. at 8 o'clock.

Gantz.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Dec. 15, at the residence of his son, at Inwood, John F. Gantz, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. M. Tuthill, No. 359 West 19th-st., near 9th-av., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Jarvis.—On Sunday, Dec. 15, Daniel Meiggs, only child of Edward A. and Emily L. Jarvis.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of John G. Meiggs, Esq., No. 214 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Purdy.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 14, Sophia, wife of Elijah F. Purdy, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, No. 83 Ludlow-st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains Cemetery on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., by train from 26th-st. and 4th-av.

Reid.—On Monday morning, Dec. 16, John Lindsay Reid, beloved son of John and Ann E. Reid.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, Graham-av., between Withers and Frost sts., Williamsburgh, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 17, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Simonson.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 15, after a short illness, John Jay Simonson, in the 31st year of his age, son of John B. and J. M. Simonson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 250 Carlton-av., Brooklyn. Remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

Tinckham.—At Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 16, Capt. Joseph Tinckham, in his 80th year.

Funeral notice hereafter.

Towell.—On Monday, Dec. 16, at No. 71 2d-place, Brooklyn, Bella De Lancey, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Towell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Underhill.—At Dresden, Saxony, on Monday, Nov. 25, Charles Underhill, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

Wiley.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, James Wiley, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 360 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 1 P. M.

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At the repeated solicitations of friends, Mrs. Ruggles, widow of the late Dr. Ruggles, offers a collection of the above remarkable works for sale, by auction, on the evening of FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. This collection comprises some of the choicest works ever executed by Dr. Ruggles, embracing every variety of subject. These charming pictures give evidence of a greater versatility of style than any works of this late eminent artist that have hitherto been exhibited to the public.
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They will be on view, on and from Monday, 16th inst., from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. evening of sale, at the Leeds Art Galleries.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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CONFIDENTIAL.
The following conversation was accidentally overheard:
Fred.—What shall I give you for a Christmas present, Jennie?
Jennie—I do not wish you to give me anything.
(A pause.)
Have you ever read Jean Ingelow's Poem, Fred.? I do think she is perfectly lovely.
Jennie answered as every modest young lady would, of course; and Fred., also of course, will take the hint and send Jennie a copy of that most beautiful of all
HOLIDAY GIFT-BOOKS,
The Illustrated Edition of
JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS,
a small quarto volume, with 100 pictures by the first artists in England.
"*We may safely say that this is among the most beautiful of illustrated books, as the poems illustrated are among the choicest productions of our time.*"—Contemporary Review.
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READY WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18,
THE FRIENDSHIPS OF WOMEN.
By W. R. Alger, author of "The Genius of Solitude."
One vol., price $2.
A large edition already ordered in advance. To prevent delay the trade will please send in their orders at once.
ROBERTS BROTHERS,
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THE UNIVERSITY ALMANAC
AND BUSINESS BOOK FOR 1868.
This beautiful and useful little book, differing materially from anything of the kind ever published in America, can now be obtained at the office of the University, No. 50 Clinton-place, New-York. Price 25 cents. To news agents, $[illegible] per hundred.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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VERMILYE & CO.,

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81...	107⅝	108	10-40 Cou........	100⅝	100⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	111⅜	111½	Gold	134⅛	134⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104	104½	June 7.30.......	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108	108⅛	July 7.30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	104½	104¾	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	104⅞	105⅛	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅝	107¾	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅝	107¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Reg.........	100⅝	100⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

S. W. BARNARD,

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NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Securities, Gold, &c., bought and sold.

DEPOSITS and BUSINESS ACCOUNTS invited—Interest allowed. Commercial Paper and Business Securities negotiated. Collections promptly made at lowest rates. BANKERS and CORRESPONDENTS receive prompt attention and favorable terms.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

CAUTION.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

The public are cautioned against taking sundry checks, dated on or before the 12th inst., drawn on this bank, or on the ALBANY CITY NATIONAL BANK, payable at this bank, or on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. The checks have been paid, and were stolen from a clerk on the 13th inst.; they are valueless in the hands of the holders. The bank has a record of nearly all the checks.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE MESSENGER OF THE NATIONAL Bank of the State of New-York returning from the Clearing-house this morning with the exchanges of the Bank, was knocked down and the bag taken from him containing certified and other checks drawn on this Bank to the amount of about three millions and a half dollars. The public will take no checks drawn on the Bank of the State of New-York without first communicating with the Bank until further notice. These checks being all drawn upon the Bank from which they were stolen they can be of no value to the holder or ultimate loss to the Bank.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT preparatory to the election for directors, Dec. 16, 1867, the transfer books of this Company will be closed WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pah-Ranagat Valley Silver Mining Company for the election of seven trustees will be held at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock.

A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 16, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $31 15 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 55 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax, At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES, Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$690,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Dec. 19, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHL. THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hyko Silver Mining Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees, will be held at the office of the Columbia Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

"HYKO SILVER MINING COMPANY."—5,000 full-paid shares of the capital stock of this company for sale by NEWTON, RUSSELL & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 16th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 16th day of January until the 5th day of February next.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868.

O. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Butler Coal Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent., payable, clear of taxes, on and after Dec. 24, 1867, to stockholders of that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on and after the 2d day of January, 1868.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

Dated Dec. 16, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

F. J. BURTON, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The undersigned will as heretofore give their PERSONAL attention to public sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and other securities. Executors, administrators and others wishing to dispose of real or personal property at public sale, will find our terms as liberal as those of any responsible auction house. No charge (except actual disbursements for printing, advertising, &c.,) will be made unless sales are effected. They will also give their personal attention to the selling of real estate at private sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO BUILDERS.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A LOT ON 52D-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS, 20x100 FEET. WANT AN OFFER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned give notice that they have so systematized their arrangements that one of the firm will give his undivided attention to public sales of real estate. Owners now offering property at private sale, and desirous of realizing on dwelling-house property, stores, lots and other securities, can do so on as liberal terms as can be had from any responsible auction-house. No commissions charged except for actual sales, and for actual expenses incurred for printing, advertising, &c., on either the public or private sales.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALBERT HAMILTON, 137 BROADWAY.

MONEY TO LOAN—HOUSES FOR SALE.

E. 91st-st., 2 st. frame $6,500	E. 70th-st., 3 st. brick $20,000
E. 72d-st., 3 st. brick...12,000	E. 62d-st., 3 st. br. st...10,000
E. 43d-st., 4 st. br. st....36,000	E. 62d-st., 3 st. brick...11,750
E. 79th-st., 4 st. br. st. 25,000	E. 60th-st., 4 st. br. st. 43,000
E. 73d-st., 4 st. br. st...40,000	E. 58th-st., 3 st. br. st. 20,000
E. 71st-st., 4 st. br. st...38,000	E. 52d-st., 4 st. br. st...13,000

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE in close proximity to the 5th-av., in one of the most fashionable up-town streets; stables attached; house built by the owner by day's work; size of house, 32x70 feet. For further particulars inquire of D. G. CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

$20,500 WILL PURCHASE A NEAT little three-story brown-stone dwelling and lot on West 49th-st., near the Broadway cars; size, 21x50x100. Apply at No. 41 West 48th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M. or 4 and 5 P. M.

A NEW BROWN-STONE DWELLING FOR sale at a bargain on West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size, 21.6x50. Apply at No. 41 West 48th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M. or 4 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 53D-ST., 125 FEET EAST OF 5th-av., a plot of valuable lots. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALL parts of this City and Brooklyn; also three tenement houses. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, 135 Grand-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Pleasant house, partly furnished, 36x40 barn, 1½ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes' ride from depot at Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house 1¼ hours. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, one mile from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1¾ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

LOFTS TO LET.—TWO LOFTS TO LET AT No. 77 Barclay-st. by the month, or from date to the 1st of May, 1868. Inquire of JAMES M. RIBLET, No. 101 Cliff-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 273 Madison-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR OF the second-story, house No. 98 Henry-st. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FROM JAN. 1, BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, a large and small room communicating, in a private family, between 10th and 23d sts., 2d and 5th avs.; early dinner preferred; best of reference given and required. Address, with particulars, Box No. 513 Post-office.

WANTED—REASONABLE BOARD, TWO rooms, at or near Yonkers or Staten Island, for gentleman, wife and two very small children; reference given and required. Address S. H. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board; house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 506 7th-av., corner of 41st-st.

A NICE SUITE OF THREE ROOMS to let, with or without board, on Lexington-av., Murray Hill, will be let reasonably for the Winter months, or until May next. Address, for terms, &c., U. B., Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

TO LET—A FINE FRONT PARLOR FOR HUSband and wife, or single gentlemen; if wished, a piano for use, and a front basement for business, in the private house, No. 54 Allen-st., near Grand-st.

TO LET—HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO REspectable families at moderate rents, at Nos. 170 and 172 East 24th-st., (old numbers) near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely furnished front room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfasts, if desired.

SECOND STORY FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, also, single rooms, for gentlemen, to let, at No. 15 University-place.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, with unexceptionable table; references given and required.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY-HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board; private table, if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, single and en suite, third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 36 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms for families or single men.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE FIRST-class furnished house. Address OGDEN HAGGERTY, No. 26 Bond-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A LARGE MANUfacturing silverware workshop, in complete working order, with engine and boiler nearly new, together with shafting, pullies and belting, all in good order, and ready for 18 silversmiths to go to work; together, also, with all the stamps and tools, and fixtures of every nature appertaining to the business. This is the well-known old established house of the late Mr. Gibney, No. 63 Prince-st. It will be sold low if applied for soon.

Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS CApacity and enterprise, having $10,000 or more to buy out a retiring partner in a long established, safe and profitable wholesale business in this City; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with name, P. H. M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$20,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a lucrative manufacturing business. For further particulars inquire of W. HAUFF, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A BUTTON AND KNIFE SCALE factory, 76th-st., near 3d-av. No particular knowledge required.

LOST AND FOUND.

A STRAY PIG CAME ON THE PREMISES No. 17 East 10th-st., Dec. 14, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! BELLS! BELLS!

Fifty Sleighs, 1,000 Strap Bells for sale, at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.; 300 Carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN Canal will be closed for navigation on the 20th inst., unless sooner stopped by ice.

J. G. STEVENS, Engineer and Superintendent.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRST-class family sleigh, Gould's make, steel mounted and carriage inclosure. Also, a full set of luxurious fur robes. Apply at No. 47 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—ONE first-class four-pocket marble-bed billiard table for sale cheap. Address L, B. H., No. 5,000 N. Y. P. O.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, MORRIS WILKINS, } 1836.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 435 Broome-st., between Broadway and Crosby-st., a large stock of

DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Catalogues at sale. Trade invited.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Very valuable private collection of ORIGINAL MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, Now on exhibition, free, At the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 17 and 18, at 7¼ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, an extensive and very valuable collection of modern pictures, including the private gallery of Frederick W. Martens, Esq., well known as the result of careful selection and liberal expenditure during many years, and containing many beautiful and costly works of various schools, by the following artists: Gustav de Jonghe, Patrois, H. Baron, Dell Acqua, J. Robie, Geselschap, Koek Koek, L. de Metz, W. Amberg, Sonderland, Schlesinger, Otto Erdman, Carl Hoff, Count de Sylandt, Hein Burgers, Serrure, Litschauer, C. Verlat, Louis Robbe, C. Springher, E. de Block, T. R. Tait, W. Camphausen, T. Roffiaen, Muller, M. Cahsch, W. Gentz, Wm. Hart, S. R. Percy, Lasalle, Haynes King, W. Shayer, Huygens, Van Os, D. Denoter, A. Dillens, Haglestein, W. Linning and other distinguished artists.

A Grand Market Scene in Cairo, Egypt, by W. Gentz.

Shepherdess with Sheep and Lambs, by Louis Robbe.

A Grand Composition of Fruit and Flowers, by J. Robie.

The above are now on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings previous to sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Liberty-st.,

IMPORTANT SALE OF WINES AND LIQUORS,

Being the remaining stock of Messrs. I. & W. Geery, left from the sale at lower store, corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

This stock comprises many fine and choice Wines of Clarets, Hocks, Burgundies and Champagnes, which will be sold without reserve, viz.:

Chateau, Leoville, Mouton, Margaux, Lafitte and other fine Clarets.

BURGUNDIES—Clos-Vongeot, Romanee, Niuts, Pomards.

HOCKS—Niersteiner, Reidesheimer, Marcobrunner, and others.

CHAMPAGNES—De Venoge, Bampo, Mumm, Verzenay, Moet & Chandon, and other favorite Wines.

Also, some very old Brandy and Sherry, from private stocks.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

HENRY G. EVANS, AUCTIONEER, Will sell, by order of the Executors of the late Richard Decker, ON TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 1867, At 10 o'clock, AT NO. 29 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

The entire stock of WHITE GRANITE and COMMON WARE, GLASSWARE, CHINA, &c., comprising the general assortment usually kept by a first-class jobber. The sale will be positive and without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following real estate, belonging to the estate of John George Gottsberger, deceased:

House and lot No. 4 City Hall-place, extending to and being No. 16 Centre-st.; 25 feet 2 inches on City Hall-place, and 24 feet 2 inches on Centre-st.

Also, the lot of land, with buildings thereon, No. 13 Mulberry-st., near Chatham-st., being 25 feet front and rear by 102 feet deep, with the lot adjoining the above and in the rear of No. 15 of said street, being 25 feet by 21 feet.

JAMES VAN NORDEN, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER, Executors.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins, stained.
375 boxes fine Dehera and London Layers.
200 boxes loose Muscatels.
400 quarter boxes Layer Raisins.
20 cases Valencia Oranges.
100 boxes Messina Lemons.
165 barrels Currants.
70 bags soft-shell Almonds.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7 o'clock—Sale of a private library comprising an exceedingly choice and rare collection of books on America, some in very rich bindings; also many very scarce early printed books, large paper and privately printed books, &c., &c., the whole forming one of the choicest selections of the above specialty ever offered at auction. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE OF PICTURES, NOW ON VIEW FREE DAY AND EVENING, At the Clinton Hall Book-trade Salerooms and Fine Art Galleries, Astor-place and 8th-st.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, AUCTIONEER. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

ARTISTS' FUND.—The eighth annual sale of the pictures contributed by the members of the Artists' Fund Society will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock. The collection embraces upward of ONE HUNDRED paintings and statuary, and is by far the best ever offered by the Society to the public. The following list of names will show the merit of the collection:

Huntington,	Gifford,	Ricks,
Casilear,	Hubbard,	Leutze,
Whittredge,	Kensett,	Weir,
Beard,	Hennessy,	Cropsey,
Boughton,	Darley,	Mignot,
Colyer,	Johnson,	Rossiter,
Lang,	Brown,	Fish,
Barrow,	Richards,	Greatorex,
Orane,	Yewell,	Carmiencke,
Griswold,	Bristol,	Morgan,
Carlin,	Warren,	Williamson,
Eaton,	Falconer,	Blauvelt,
Carter,	Loop,	Sontag,
Lawrie,	Ryder,	Staigg,
Jones,	Martin,	Parsons,
Weber,	DeHaas,	Muller,
Deacon,		Benson.

On exhibition at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries free of charge, day and evening, until 10 o'clock P. M. Catalogues gratis.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., solicit the attention of the public to their Sale ooms and Fine Art Galleries for the exclusive sale of books, pictures, works of art, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF A SUPERB AND COSTLY INVOICE OF ITALIAN MARBLE AND ALABASTER STATUARY AND VASES, REAL FLORENTINE MOSAIC ARTISTIC BRONZES, GROUPS AND FIGURES. EXTRA RICH MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS, SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE, &C., &C., THE IMPORTATION OF F. ZANNONI & CO., OF FLORENCE, JUST RECEIVED PER SHIPS EUTERPE AND VALPARAISO.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 16th, 17th and 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., one of the largest and most elegant invoices of statuary, bronzes, &c., ever offered at auction by the above firm, selected by them with great care and with special attention to the taste of the connoisseurs of this City, during their recent visit to Europe the past Summer. The collection embraces about 50 pieces of Carrara marble statuary of original subjects, purchased direct from the studios of the best Italian sculptors, alabaster groups and figures, vases of great variety of design and sizes, Verdi di Prato groups, figures and pedestals, real Florentine mosaic inlaid tables, with gilt stands, do. work-boxes, albums, paper weights, &c., &c.; elegant large bronze figures and groups adapted for gas; superb bronze and marble clocks, bronze statuettes and card receivers; very fine silver-plated ware, consisting of tea-sets, ice-pitchers, urns, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO, BRONZES, CARPETS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., the property of the late Peter Loriliard, Esq., deceased.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of the late Peter Loriliard, Esq., No. 787 Broadway, northwest corner 10th-st., by order of executors, all the elegant household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of as follows, viz.:

PARLORS.—Royal Wilton carpets; gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors; elegant carved rosewood, solid back, parlor suites, in embroidered maroon velvet and blue brocade satin; superb painted rosewood marble-top centre table, rosewood etagere, rich brocade, satin and lace curtains and cornices; silver and crystal glass chandeliers and side brackets; very rich carved rosewood, full round corner, 7-octave piano, made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury; marble statuary, bronzes, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM.—English Brussels carpets and rugs, heavy reps and lace curtains, rich carved oak dining-table, buffet and side-tables, carved oak suite in morrocco, white and green, French china dinner and breakfast service, about 300 pieces; French and English crystal cut glass ware, cutlery, silver plate, bronze chandeliers, mantel mirrors, &c.

LIBRARY.—English Brussels carpets, carved black walnut suite in crimson and maroon, carved black walnut book-cases and racks, tables, arm-chairs, reps, curtains, chandeliers, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Velvet and Brussels carpets, richly carved rosewood bedstead, bureaus, amoire-a-glace, wash-stands, dressing tables, pier and mantel mirrors, commodes, boudoir suite in blue and striped reps, curtains to match, centre and side tables, black walnut bedroom suite, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bed linen and bedding, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen utensils. Catalogues, with cards of admission, can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIFTY LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 63D AND 64TH STS.—LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following very desirably located

REAL ESTATE:

THIRD-AV.—East side, 50 feet 5 inches north of 64th-st., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.

FOURTH-AV.—East side, 8 lots, comprising the entire front between 63d and 64th sts., each 25x100 feet.

FOURTH-AV.—East side, between 62d and 63d sts., 6 lots, each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 13 lots, each 25x100 feet, and the 13 gores in rear of same.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—North side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 4 lots, each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-FOURTH-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.

Title indisputable. Maps and further particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D, basement, or of ABNER L. ELY, Esq., No. 22 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY ON WEST-AV., DIVISION-ST. AND THE CANAL, HUNTER'S POINT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Metropolitan Glass Company:

WEST-AV.—The lease of the plot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, comprising the entire front on West-av., between Division-st. and the canal, being 202.6x200 feet, now occupied by the Metropolitan Glass Company. Lease is from Union College, has four years to run from May 1, 1867, at a ground rent of $1,400 and taxes per annum, with a privilege of purchasing the property any time before the expiration of the lease at $20,000.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., elegant fancy goods, clocks, &c., comprising richly-decorated vases, china, dinner and tea sets, superbly decorated bisque figures, parian do., silver-plated ware, consisting of cake baskets, napkin rings, knives and forks, tea sets, &c. Particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, CLOCKS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.: ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, CLOCKS, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, &c. Particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

NOW AT PRIVATE SALE, AT HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER'S Auction Salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.

A first-class Alexandre Organ, double bank, rosewood case, eight stops and double-bank couplers; will be sold reasonable: in thorough order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, DEC. 20, SATURDAY, 21, and MONDAY, 23, at 7¼ o'clock each evening, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, with the RUGGLES GEMS, being the private collection of the late Dr. Ruggles, which comprises his most choice and favorite works, never before offered for sale.

On SATURDAY EVENING will be offered a choice collection of pictures by celebrated and favorite American and European artists.

On MONDAY EVENING will be offered the collection of our favorite artist, A. F. Tait, comprising his usual variety of pleasing pictures.

The above will be on exhibition on and after Monday, day and evening, till sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, about 150 French plate and other mirrors, about 200 framed engravings, and a large lot of oil-paintings, some of which are valuable, and all are in new rich gilt and carved black walnut frames, being the entire stock of a dealer who is closing out.

Also,

a very large quantity of French china, dinner and tea sets, toilet sets, fancy spittoons, fancy cups and saucers, fine cut and engraved glassware, Bohemia ware, Parian and china ornaments, a splendid lot of silver-plated ware, ice pitchers, waiters, tea sets, casters, butter dishes, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c., and a variety of bronzed clocks and ornaments. Sale peremptory, by order of the importer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 2d-av., 101st and 102d sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described lots:

2D-AV.—4 lots on southwest corner of 2d-av. and 101st-st.

100TH-ST.—16 lots, north side, comprising the entire front between 2d and 3d avs.

101ST-ST.—16 lots on south side of 101st-st., comprising the entire front between 2d and 3d avs.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 PINE-ST.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 395 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 16th, 1867.

I WILL SELL THE GOVERNMENT propeller GEN. TOTTEN at public auction, at Pier No. 51, foot Christopher-st., North River, on MONDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.

Terms cash.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers and Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 13th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 16, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES E. MAXWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 16, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD D. MILLER, formerly of the firm of Miller & Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 17, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES M. BATTIE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the sixteenth day of January, A. D., 1868, at twelve o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 17, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNHARD STRAUSS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 17, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of EDWARD N. EBBETS, Jr., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward N. Ebbets, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and the second and third meetings of creditors are ordered to be held at the same time and place.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1867. d10-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN O. GOODWIN, Bankrupt. Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 5th day of December, A. D. 1867. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin O. Goodwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

EDW. GEBHARD, Solicitor, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York City. d17-law3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM O. KINZEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William O. Kinzey, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.

REWARDS.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The above amount will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person who forged the signature of Davidson & Jones to an order sent to T. B. Baldwin, of the New-York Stock Exchange, to sell three thousand shares of Pacific Mail for their account on the morning of the 11th inst.

By order of the Stock Exchange, (Signed) JOHN WARREN, President.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HANDSOME MARE—PERFECTLY SOUND and gentle, will be sold low or exchange for merchandise. Address B., Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

CARPETS.

SPECIAL SALE of the balance of CARPETING, To close the business of R. N. TILSON & CO., On TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1867, At No. 501 Broadway. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

DRY GOODS

ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.

CLOAKS, OF ASTRAKHAN, VELVET, CHINCHILLA, BEAVER, PLUSH, CLOTH, &c., &c.

SHAWLS, CASHMERE, PAISLEY, VELOUR, BERLIN, WOOL, &c., &c.

PARIS SILKS, BLACK AND FANCY, MOIRE ANTIQUES, DRESS VELVETS, &c.

RICH LACES, SHAWLS, SETS, BARBES, FLOUNCING, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

HOSIERY, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

N. B.—The above NEW AND DESIRABLE STOCK will be retailed at LESS THAN MARKET PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, INTENDED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, PUT UP IN FULL DRESS LENGTHS, MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and ARRANGED ON TABLES For the CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS and to FACILITATE SALES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR OFFER AT RETAIL, SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES, AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE, AT 25 CTS. PER PAIR.

MEN'S MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, EXTRA QUALITY, AT 75 CTS. EACH.

Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

EDWARD A. MORRISON, NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY, NEAR 13TH-ST.

BONNETS AND ROUND HATS. ALSO, CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS, INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, AND BUTTONS, JET BELTS AND SASHES.

An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.

FANS, FRENCH JEWELRY AND FLOWERS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A full assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.

ALSO, NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The above we offer at low prices.

EDWARD A. MORRISON, Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

ARCTIC OVERSHOES FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

POCKET RUBBERS.

This convenient style of overshoes at $1 per pair. WHITE LINEN GAITERS AT $4 PER PAIR.

CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

500 HEAVY BALMORAL SKIRTS at $2 50, cost $6 to import.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,

a splendid line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, in most desirable fabrics, from $3 75 to $8 per dress.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS.

Several new styles. Also, a fine assortment of SACKS, SHAWLS and BONNETS, at prices to suit the times. Call and see them.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A splendid stock of DELAINES and MOHAIR DRESS GOODS at $2, $3, $4 and $5 per dress; in the finer fabrics, from $6 to $10; all real bargains. Also, ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA and CRAPE COLLARS and MUFFS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.

A full line of BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75. THESE GOODS ARE OFFERED BELOW GOLD COST. N. B.—A line of VELVETEENS at $2 50 per yard, cost $3 to import.

No. 551 Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S CLOAKS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)

In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.

W. B. MACKENZIE. (Established over 20 years.)

FAILURE OF THE MAISON DOREE, CAMPBELL & CO.,

Having the first selection of replevined CLOAKS AND TRIMMINGS, now offer them at prices less than any house in this City. No. 896 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jeuvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS

GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will commence on MONDAY to close out their Wholesale Stock of Rich Silks and Dress Goods At Retail.

Most of these goods were purchased at the late LARGE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, which enables them to sell these goods at about 50 Cents on the Dollar of cost of importation. Also,

THE BEST KID GLOVES, of a celebrated Paris make, in all colors, for Ladies and Gentlemen, at $1 per pair, or $12 per dozen, ever sold in New-York. Also,

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF Rich Shawls, Lyons' Mantilla Velvets and Cloakings.

ALSO, 5,000 DRESSES OF MERINOES, POPLINS, PRINTS, and other DRESS GOODS, put up in PATTERNS, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS, FOR GENTLEMEN.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

WARD, NO. 387 BROADWAY, AND NO. 862 BROADWAY, CORNER OF UNION-SQUARE.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

OUR CASH PURCHASES AT THE CLOSING AUCTION SALES of the past week are READY TO-DAY.

Every department crowded with goods much below COST OF IMPORTATION.

We offer Silk Bonnet Velvets at $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3 per yard and upward.

Cheapest line of Black silk Velvets exhibited for years at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4.

Examine especially our all Silk Velvet at $4 75 (warranted.)

Satins, Plain and Corded Silks, Real Laces, Malines and Millinery Laces, all under regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BLACK AND COLORED SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, WATERED, PLAIN AND BROCADED, CHEAP.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Buttons, Gimps and Silk Fringes—everything desirable. Complete line of Colored and Black Silk Ribbon Velvets, below last week's prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BLACK AND COLORED OSTRICH AND WILLOW FEATHERS.

The largest and cheapest stock this season.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, unusually low.

Linen and Embroidered Sets and Handkerchiefs at 50c., at 75c., at $1, at $1 25, at $1 50. BARGAINS.

Hundreds of Lace Collars, nearly half price.

New designs in Cashmere and Cloth Gloves, at 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per pair; fresh variety, less than GOLD PRICES.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 50; cheap. Also, Work Bands, Edgings, Insertings, Sleeves and Infants' Robe

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, NEARLY HALF PRICE.

Work Boxes,	Card Baskets,
Writing Desks,	Watch Stands,
Ladies' Companions,	Ink and Cigar Stands,
Albums,	Cigar Cases,
Ladies' Dressing Cases,	Shell Boxes,
Gent's Dressing Cases,	Looking Glasses,
Morocco Bags,	Gold Hair Bands,
Morocco Satchels,	Jewelry,
Glove Boxes,	Fans,
	Wax Dolls.

YANKEE NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Bonnet rooms crowded with felt, beaver, velvet, and straw hats and bonnets, purchased at 25 cents on the dollar.

THE WHOLE STOCK CLEARING OUT.

Worsted goods, both knitted and woven, CHEAPER THAN LAST WEEK.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

TO COUNTRY MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS—We cut lengths at piece prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.

Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

At F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JUST IMPORTED, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARD-CASES, &c., IN IVORY, PEARL AND TORTOISE-SHELL, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of every description.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME. GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.

AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY; AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST., Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of RUBBER GOODS, VULCANITE JEWELRY, TOYS OF ALL KINDS, suitable for holiday presents.

Rubber Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Combs, Gloves, Piano Covers, &c., &c.

DIARIES FOR 1868.

From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

The greatest variety in the City at H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 577 6th-av. and 23d-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A great variety at low prices at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BIRDS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The largest collection of Belgian and half-breed Belgian Canaries ever imported. A large lot of fine Mocking Birds, Nightingales, Skylarks, and all other singing birds. Handsome Bird Cages, Bird-seed and Roeder's prepared Mocking Bird Food THAT NEVER SPOILS. At ROEDER'S, No. 128 West Broadway, New-York.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Bonnets at reduced prices; children's bonnets and furs; sable furs $50; a set worth over $100. L. BINNS, No. 877 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA .... Dec. 18
FARIFA .... Dec. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA .... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE .... SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, CUTTING .... SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON .... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES .... SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY .... Dec. 21
CITY OF ANTWERP .... SATURDAY .... Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 11
ETNA .... SATURDAY .... Jan. 18
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT .... SATURDAY, Dec. 20
EUROPE, LEMARIE .... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE .... SATURDAY, Jan. 3
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP MOUNT VERNON,
Will sail for above ports from PIER NO. 26 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage
Apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The elegant first-class iron steamship GEORGIA,
JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 39, East River, as above, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to E. W. TURNER, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The splendid steamship TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston. Also, to Indianola and Lavacca without charge for forwarding.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M. will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

OUTSIDE STEAMER FOR BALTIMORE.
MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.
TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M.
The steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, is now loading at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail as above. Freight forwarded free of commissions. Bills lading signed on the pier, or at the office of WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13, at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
MARMION, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, TUESDAY, Dec. 17.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. First cabin passage $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.
The fine steamship MATANZAS is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 943 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 260 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat of her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABENDROTH BROS., No. 109 Beekman-st., or C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:30 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE FOR THE SOUTH AND WEST.
By this route passengers do not change cars for 789 miles; save 45 miles to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans.
Four through Express Trains daily: 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Express for Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. Wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Fast line for Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, making close connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—Express for West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—Express for West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Accommodation for Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. Wharf.)
4 P. M.—Express for Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. Wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars attached to this train, and run through to Cincinnati without change, making but one change of cars to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily Express for Philadelphia, (Kensington Depot.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily Express for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars from New-York to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets can be obtained and baggage checked through at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st. Station, Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and the principal hotels in New-York.
Local trains from New-York to Newark, Elizabeth, Perth Amboy, New-Brunswick, &c., at intervals of ten to sixty minutes between 6 A. M. and 12 midnight.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:36 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 9 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa F and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—KEMBLE, CLAIRVOYANT, reveals the past, present and future; advice in business, love, absent friends, &c. No. 106 Bleecker-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

TO SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—CANDIES AT REduced prices for the Holidays.
J. A. QUINN, No. 243 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an English Protestant woman; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; many years' City reference; would assist with the chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 330 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of a young infant or nursery; can give the highest testimony as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist in the washing; or as laundress. Has good reference, and can be seen for three days at No. 347 East 17th-st., in store. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 270 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, and is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with washing if required; best of City reference given. Call or address Mrs. BAKER, No. 109 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AT NURSE AND seamstress by one who understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room 12.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, work by the day, or would take work home; understands dressmaking, boys' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing by machine; good reference. Apply at No. 608 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as excellent cook and baker in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 19th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid or to do plain sewing; understands the care of children; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork; understands fine washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of pastry-work; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 326 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation to take care of children, or to take charge of an infant and bring it up by the bottle. Can be seen for two days at No. 408 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry; best of reference. Apply at No. 349 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class hair-dresser; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 427 14th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required, and come well recommended from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has no objections to a first-class boarding-house; has got first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 131 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-class nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidering; has the very best City references. Call at No. 46 East 23d-st., in the shoe-store, between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; two years in last place; good City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; thoroughly understands French fluting, finery, linens and all her business; no objection to chamberwork if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 266 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands how to cut and fit, hair dressing, &c.; has good references. Can be seen at the PROTESTANT AGENCY, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of the nursery; is competent to take care of an infant from its birth; good reference; City or country. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant middle-aged person, a situation as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid lady. Address R. H., No. 77 West 44th-st., near 6th-av.; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 Elizabeth-st., from basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a private family; can give best of City reference; lived in one place eight years. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 West 24th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business. Call or address No. 111 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-cream; best City reference. No. 202 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a small private family; general housework; best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 85 Columbia-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND FAITHful girl a situation as good cook, good washer and ironer; best City references from her last place. Call at No. 344 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family or boarding-house; can give good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 240 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family or boarding-house; City or country. Call at, or address, COOK, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 46 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, one as chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress, or to take care of an invalid; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 161 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, EMPLOYment, to go out by the day; is a good fitter and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 66 East Broadway, front room, top floor.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, A FEW more engagements by the day or week; understands cutting, fitting and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 333 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private boarding-house. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or waitress; City reference. Call at No. 425 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Address CAMBLE, harness-maker, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; also understands the care of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience in Europe and this country; the best of City reference from last employer. Call or address P. M., No. 6 West 19th-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and carriages, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references from his last employer. Address T. R., Box 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent young man in any respectable business; would be of much interest to his employer; or would travel with a gentleman; the very best of reference given. Address G. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; six years in his last place; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference. Call or address P. G., No. 52 East 32d-st., private stable.

WANTED.—I WANT TO PROCURE A COACHman's situation for my man, who thoroughly understands his business; undoubted reference. Call or address to the private stable No. 212 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY CAPACITY for a very trusty colored man, honest and industrious; strongly recommended by his last employer. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, a German, as coachman or gardener; his wife also as cook or chambermaid; the best of reference. Call at No. 54 Lafayette-place, in the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man who can be highly recommended, in a private family. Apply at No. 23 East 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Offenbach's celebrated Opera,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
by Mr. BATEMAN's Parisian Opera Troupe.
Mlle. Tostee in the role of the Grand Duchess.
GRAND BALLET,
LA NYMPHE DES BOIS,
with Miles. MORLACCHI, BLASINA, DIANI, with all the corps de ballet.
LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
Tickets for sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.	MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.	FRIDAY, Dec. 20, FANCHON. SATURDAY, Dec. 21, LITTLE BAREFOOT;

supported by Mr. JAMES W. COLLIER and a powerful company.
MISS MITCHELL'S
First appearance here since her return from Europe, and her last previous to her departure for California.
Box book now open.

FRENCH THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7½.
H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director
TWELFTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
and last week but one of its representation, in consequence of the necessity of fulfilling a contract made some months since for its production in Boston on the 30th of December.
Mlle. TOSTEE announces to the Director her entire recovery, and will resume the role of the Duchess.
This world-renowned, brilliant and enchanting opera, with its admirable cast, gorgeous costumes and exhilarating music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18,
and THURSDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
LA FAMILLE BENOITON;
OR, THE FAST FAMILY.
Mlle. REILLEZ will appear.
Tickets at the Theatre, and Nos. 695, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.
The Press excepted, the FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
POSITIVELY ITS LAST REPRESENTATION AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS
for any of Mr. Dickens' Lectures can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 BROADWAY.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TO TRAVEL with a small dramatic company, one good leading lady and child (female;) also, one singing and dancing chambermaid. N. B.—All expenses paid by managers. Address, for one week, stating lowest terms, R. C. SCHERMERHORN, Poland, N. Y.

A FAIR FOR THE NEW EDIFICE OF the Church of the Resurrection will be held on the southeast corner of 17th-st. and 4th-av., commencing MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst. Will continue for several days. Appropriate music in the evenings.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE LADIES FAIR AT the New-England Church, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., which was interrupted by the storm, will be continued on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, in the AFTERNOON, closing in the evening. Fancy articles and refreshments for sale. Tableaux in the evening. Tickets 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS AND PLASTERERS, of the City of New-York, are requested to meet in Kilduff's Building, corner Broadway and 22d-st., Room No. 1, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock.
WM. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—PRINCIPAL FOR SELECT school, $1,200; gentleman for classics, $1,200; one for English and classics on Hudson, $1,000; assistants in City public schools, $1,000 to $1,400; mathematics for boarding school. Several ladies for French and music, $500 to $800. All who seek positions should have American School Institute Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, GRADUATE of Yale, experienced teacher, would like to devote several hours a day to private pupils or in a school; best City references given. Address T. F. J., No. 9 University-place.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.
First-class at reasonable prices, at wholesale or retail.
THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

FURNITURE.
NEW FRENCH STYLES, PARLOR SUITES, FURNITURE AND SLIP COVERINGS at KELTY'S CURTAIN STORE, No. 447 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT IS offered to book-keepers and cashiers of manufacturing and other establishments employing a number of men, to increase their incomes without interfering with their regular duties. Address, with references, stating real name and where employed, M. P., Box No. 28 Post office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS seamstress; she must be able to operate upon Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and be willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply between 9 and 12 on this (Tuesday) morning, at No. 53 East 34th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY BY a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; good cook; excellent baker; understands the care of butter, milk, &c.; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and laundress; good references required. Apply at No. 19 West 32d-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON ACquainted with the stationery business; willing to keep the books or travel as required. BABBITT BROS., No. 42 John-st.

WANTED—A COLORED YOUNG MAN, BEtween 16 and 20, to learn waiting; good reference required. Apply at No. 111 East 36th-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED COACHMEN. APply immediately at No. 554 Broadway, Office No. 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
EVERY EVENING, and MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Goldsmith's glorious comedy, in five acts,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
Or, THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, (by express desire,) Kotzebue's splendid tragedy of
THE STRANGER.
Previous to the play,
Mr. HARRY ROBINSON, the "HUMAN ORCHESTRA," will play upon a variety of instruments of a novel and unique description.
The marvel and wonder of the world,
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant human form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA! TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA. LIVING GORILLA!
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 363 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
On MONDAY, Dec. 23, the entirely new spectacular Christmas pantomime, entitled LITTLE DEW DROP; Or, THE FAIRIES HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE.
Tickets for Christmas can be procured any day this week.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK OF
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF SPIRITED AND EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the full strength of
THE MOST COMPLETE TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever organized in America.
ON MONDAY NEXT
will be produced a new and magnificent
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
MATINEES EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK.

SKATING.
NEW FIFTH-AVENUE POND,
46th-st., thirteen blocks nearer than any other skating-grounds; reached by 5th and Madison avenue stages, and 3d, 4th and 6th av. cars.
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC TO-DAY,
With all the modern improvements.
McMILLAN & POST, Managers.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS WILL READ, at Steinway Hall, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD," and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," from Pickwick.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—Further readings at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26; FRIDAY, Dec. 27; MONDAY, Dec. 30, and TUESDAY, Dec. 31. The names and addresses of persons desiring to purchase tickets of admission for these readings can be registered at Steinway Hall on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats at the announced price of $2 each will be reserved for such purchasers, strictly in the order of their application, personally or by letter.
Tickets to be paid for on registration. Ample notice will be given of the time when persons so registered can receive their tickets on application at the Hall.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
A MATINEE READING OF "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLY TREE INN," on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock. The previous advertisement as to registration, applies to this reading also.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.
NOTICE.—The first grand reception of the season will take place MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Tickets may be obtained at the Gymnasium.

DICKENS' READINGS—THIRD COURSE.—Tickets for sale either for the course or single night; also for the matinee; the best seats on the ground floor; letters A and B. Apply at No. 94 Warren-st., second floor.

SKATING—AT THE LARGE SKATING HALL of Mr. H. GEBHARD'S Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Ladies, misses and masters meet daily from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.; gentlemen, evenings from 8 till 10 P. M. One season ticket, $5; single tickets, 30 cents.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will lecture at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.
Subject—*The Surrender of Congress.*
Seats can now be secured and tickets be had of DYAS & CO., No. 246 Fulton-st.
Tickets 35 and 25 cents.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents.

A LECTURE ON "HIS OWN TO EACH ONE," by Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., being the last of a course of six lectures given under the auspices of the Young Men's Association of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at the lecture-room on Waverley-place, between Perry and West 11th-sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission thirty cents.

BRAZIL—ITS RELIGIOUS ASPECT.—A MEETing with reference to this subject will be held in the Brick Church, 5th-av. and 37th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. After brief statements have been submitted by ministers from the Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro, addresses will be made by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., and others.

LECTURE BY HON. CLINTON ROOSEVELT.—*The Mosaic Account of the General Deluge Confirmed by Science*, in the hall No. 1,329 Broadway, Tuesday evening, December 17, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

FREE LECTURE—AT READING-ROOM NO. 16 Varick-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. DAVID MITCHEL. Subject—*The Discovery of the Sources of the Nile.* Public invited.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $3 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints, should call on Dr. WEST, 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed; female physician.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SERIES OF STANDARD COMEDIES.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, 1867,
first time this season of the Standard Comedy of
THE RIVALS,
OR A TRIP TO BATH.
BY RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN,
revived with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant appointments, and a capital distribution.
Sir Anthony Absolute .... Mr. John Gilbert
Captain Absolute .... Mr. J. W. Wallack
Sir Lucius O'Trigger .... Mr. E. L. Davenport
Acres .... Mr. A. W. Young
David .... Mr. George Holland
Faulkland .... Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Fag .... Mr. J. C. Williamson
Thomas .... Mr. W. H. Pope
James .... Mr. T. Ward
Boy .... Mr. E. Cashin
Lydia Languish .... Miss Mary Gannon
Julia .... Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Malaprop .... Mrs. Vernon
Lucy .... Miss Annie Ward
WEDNESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
THURSDAY—THE RIVALS.
FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY—THE RIVALS.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
Doors open at 7, begins 7½.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1867,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
THE BEST AND ONLY BALLET IN AMERICA.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE, CHILD VIVANDIERE.
Splendid Tableaux, Costumes, Marches, Scenery, Premium Transformation, &c., EVERY EVENING till further notice.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES .... Lessee
G. L. FOX .... Stage Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE .... Business Manager
"The Living Sensation of the Town."—Herald.
Eighth week of the Great Shakespearean Spectacle, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
With its rare wealth of
EXQUISITE PAINTING, SHAKESPEARE'S POETRY, MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC, SHAKESPEARE'S HUMOR, GREAT TRANSFORMATIONS, DELIGHTFUL SINGING, and RICH COMIC ACTING. — THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX .... as .... BOTTOM
Miss ROSA COOKE .... as .... OBERON
MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
HOLIDAY MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
ELEVENTH WEEK AND CROWDED STILL.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
UNDER THE

GAS-LIGHT
with its wondrous Railroad Sensation, and the romantic scenes of Life and Love in these times. GREAT STAR CAST. Seats secured six days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
GRAND DUCHESS TO-NIGHT.
MLLE. TOSTEE THIS EVENING.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME THIS SEASON.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
THIS EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Charles Reade's exquisite Domestic Drama,
DORA,
founded on Alfred Tennyson's famous poem.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS as DORA.
SATURDAY, FIRST BOWERS MATINEE—DORA.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVERY EVENING,
ORIGINAL BURLESQUE,
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.
QUEEN BESS .... Mr. LEFFINGWELL
ESSEX .... Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
QUEEN BESS MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
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DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE BY
MR. W. H. NORTON,
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BUNYAN HALL.—A GRAND MATINEE OF the PILGRIM will be given at Bunyan Hall, corner 15th-st. and Union-square, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, No. 44 Franklin-st. Tickets, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1. May be had at all the principal music and bookstores and at the door.

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FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 16.

Senator SPRAGUE appeared in his seat for the first time this session.

COMMUNICATION RECEIVED.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending suitable legislation by which a certain class of cases, in which the United States is interested, may be carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States when decided by inferior courts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish to the Senate a statement of the amount of United States bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, of California, and of the interest paid by the Government on such bonds; also of the amount repaid by these companies, and in what manner.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature in regard to the establishment of a line of steamships to Liberia, which was referred. Also a joint resolution, requesting their Senators to use their influence to procure a modification of the National Banking laws, so as to permit and regulate the taxation of the stock of National Banks by the municipalities where they are situated. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a petition from the Loyal League of Trenton, New-Jersey, asking Congress to prevent the reduction to the ranks of Gens. HOWARD and SICKLES.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the Constitution shall be so amended as to create a tribunal with jurisdiction to decide all questions of Constitutional power that shall arise in the Government of the United States, and all questions of conflict of jurisdiction between it and the State Governments; said tribunal to consist of one member from each State, to be appointed by the State, and to hold office during good behavior. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. RAMSAY, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, providing for the relief of settlers on the Sioux Indians Reservation.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to reorganize the Department of State, and to reduce the expenses thereof, which was ordered to be printed.

It provides that the Department of State shall consist of a Secretary of State, with an annual salary of $8,000, one Assistant Secretary of State, with an annual salary of $3,500, together with other officers at specified salaries. The bill defines the duties of the officers and clerks respectively, and provides that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of State to fill the office of chief clerk, or to replace the heads of divisions or branches by new appointments, but only by promotion. It shall not be lawful for the finance and disbursing clerk to pay the salary appropriated for one office to any person discharging the duties of another office, nor to pay any person the salary or any money appropriated as compensation for the performance of any duty, which duty such person has not actually performed, nor to pay any clerk or messenger whose time, or any considerable portion thereof, is devoted to the private affairs of the Secretary of State; nor shall he pay the traveling expenses in whole or in part of any person connected with said Department, or pay for telegraphing, except in cases of extreme urgency.

The bill further provides that the secret service fund, so called, shall be abolished in time of peace; and that hereafter the President's approval shall not be a sufficient voucher for the expenditure of any money in time of peace, but that all items of expenditure from the funds of the Department shall be for purposes authorized by law. The bill fixes the fee for a certified copy of a pardon or amnesty both at $5, and provides that no additional fee shall be charged for taking and certifying on oath in proof of citizenship. It also limits the charges for copies of papers not for use in the public service to fifteen cents per hundred words, and $2 for the certificate and seal.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill, which was referred, to fix and limit the compensation of diplomatic officers, and in part to define their duties. It provides for a reorganization of the foreign service, increasing the compensation of some officers, and combining into one several missions and consulates. He stated that the total appropriation for diplomatic and consular expense would be lessened, and their efficiency increased.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to continue to certain volunteer officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, the powers conferred on them by the act creating said Bureau.

Mr. YATES introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing that the widows, minor children or dependents of Acting Assistant Surgeons, killed in the service, shall be entitled to the same benefits of the Pension laws, as if the deceased had been actually mustered in as Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a bill to apportion the issue of national currency to the several States and Territories and to the District of Columbia.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Supervising Surgeon in the Marine Hospitals of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to regulate the taxation of the capital stock of National Banks, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Attorney-General to inform the Senate, first, what amount was paid by the United States for special counsel, for his assistance in cases depending before the Supreme Court of the United States, from June 30, 1866, to June 30, 1867; second, whether the number of employes in his office is sufficient for the business of the office, and whether solicitors in his office and the Court of Claims cannot be dispensed with, &c.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the resolution was amended so as to include the year 1865 in the period named.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution to repeal standing rule No. 48, which forbids the floor of the Senate to all but certain persons named. He said, since the rule could be enforced, he was in favor of repealing it, and gave notice that he would call up the resolution to-morrow.

THE COTTON TAX.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate then took up the bill to exempt raw cotton grown after 1867 from taxation.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend by providing that after April 1, 1868, all cotton imported from foreign countries shall be exempted from duty. He said this amendment should be incorporated. The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. SHERMAN,) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) he believed had promised that the tax should be repealed, and the idea seemed to have generally gone forth. He therefore did not expect to be able to retard the repeal. He claimed that there was as much necessity for the repeal of taxes North, East, West and South. He cited the woolen interest and the pork interest as requiring quite as much relief as cotton. But if millions of taxes came out of the people of the United States, and the remainder of the whole tax out of foreign countries, this entire relief from taxation was solely in regard to rebels. He did not understand it. He was not in favor of oppressive measures toward the South, but if cotton was to be relieved from tax for all time, it would present the people there as imbecile in industrial pursuits as they had always been. It was wrong for the North to monopolize manufacturing, grain-growing, &c., entirely. The grain-growing portion of the country, already limited, would sometime be exhausted. If this tax was allowed to remain, and the country should receive the drawback on manufactured goods, great good would result, and the impending evil would be arrested. Cotton was really a King, and nowhere could it be so economically produced as in the United States. He combatted the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, denying his conclusion. A greater difference existed between the prices of English and American cotton to-day than seven years ago. He read from the report for 1865 in regard to the extent of land employed in cotton culture. Why not, he said, make the whole of the South add to the productions of the country? Referring to Kentucky, he said that, like the goose in the old story, that having its nest on the bank of a stream when the stream rose and swept the eggs away, still sat on the stream over the place where the eggs had been, that noble State still paddles over slavery long ago gone out. He read further from the various reports from the London *Economist* to show that the difference between the prices of English and American cotton was greater than ever. It was impossible for other countries to compete with the United States in the production of cotton. The amount contributed by the East Indies had fallen off very largely during the last year, while the amount exported from the United States had largely increased. He argued that it was inadvisable to stimulate this crop at the expense of all the others, submitting statistics to show that more was uniformly received for small crops in the aggregate, than for large ones, though the expenses of the production of the latter were much larger. The crop of Brazil, Egypt and India was decreasing and must decrease, while those of China and Japan had almost entirely ceased. Our chief danger was from ourselves in increasing the crop.

Mr. SHERMAN was of opinion that this tax could not longer be sustained without injury to the country. He quoted the latest prices to which he said cotton had fallen, although the tax had last year been greatly reduced. It still amounted to about 25 per cent. of the value. He pointed out the fallacy of the claim that "Cotton was King," as advanced by the South at the outbreak of the war, and referred to the fact that the whole course of cotton production had been changed during the war. If this tax were not removed American cotton would never regain its former advantageous position. He read letters from several gentlemen in the South in support of his views. The United States had entered into the competition under a different state of affairs, in view of the changed circumstances of labor.

Mr. POMEROY thought the argument of Mr. MORRILL proved too much, if it proved anything, namely: That because no excess of cotton was to be feared from other countries, therefore we should not stimulate our own production. That formed a reason for increasing it.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought this matter should be considered when the whole subject of taxation was before them. He did not see why the tax should be removed at once. He held, with a very distinguished statesman, that at the end of all rebellions there should be clemency, but he was not in favor of exempting a whole section from the support of the Government. He deprecated this party action without due consideration. He said it had been claimed that the negroes would vote against them if they did not repeal this tax. This, however, was not a political question, but one of political economy. He wished to build up manufactories here, and not to abandon what had long been the policy of the country. He denied that the low price of cotton was caused by the tax; it was probably in part caused by the large quantities on hand. Was there not the same fall in India cotton? that being the case, what argument could be educed from the fall of our cotton? He denied the hypothesis of Mr. SHERMAN that the price of cotton would be enhanced by free labor, when Slavery was claimed to be a blessing. The argument had been conclusive that free labor was more economical and thrifty. He was opposed to striking off so suddenly this tax. Let them suspend it, if necessary, for a time, or at all events, wait until it was seen what effect the repeal would have on other articles. He feared the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whom he highly respected, was too much influenced by outside talk—by the last speaker he heard. He hoped the Senate would not act with precipitation.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that at the proper time he should move an amendment to tax all cotton grown after 1867 one cent per pound. He thought the present rate onerous, but before removing the entire tax of the South, they should consider what could be done for the relief of the whole nation.

Mr. WILSON advocated the bill at length, claiming that tax on cotton was imposed by Congress in the belief that the price would continue at a high rate, and that since it had fallen so low, the tax should be removed. He read letters from the South asserting that the industry of the South will be ruined if the tax is not repealed.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he would move to amend by providing "that no cotton remaining unsold shall be taxed; also that no tax on cotton, heretofore collected, shall ever be refunded." He said it was our manifest policy to legislate for the material benefit of the South. The people who had been engaged in the cultivation of cotton invested their capital expecting to realize a large profit; but after paying high for wages and supplies, cotton had fallen one half, and now would not pay the cost of production. It would doubtless be difficult to distinguish between the cotton remaining in the hands of the producers and what had been sold; but he believed that a very large proportion still remained on their hands. That some persons would be inordinately benefited by the repeal or could commit frauds, was no argument against the repeal. It was just to the producer to remove the tax, and he contended that immediate action should be had in order to enable these producers to meet their obligations.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he had received letters from the South and from his own State concurring in the view of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. SHERMAN. A tax on cotton here was a premium on cotton in India. Cotton was sold for all purposes of exportation. This tax of one-fourth of the value effects the black as well as the white, the West and East as well as the South; because it disabled the cotton grower from meeting his obligations. The objection to the suspension of the tax was the uncertainty to which it gave rise. It would take away the capital required for the next crops. He doubted whether any conclusion could be drawn from statistics of cotton for four or five years back, in the uneasy state of the markets during that time.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, took the floor again, but argued that if the crop were unduly stimulated, the exporter would have to pay the tax, while otherwise the importer paid it; instancing coffee and other articles as some upon which the importer paid the tax. It would be striking a blow at the South to repeal the tax. He denied that speculators should be remunerated for their ignorance or inexperience in removing the tax from cotton remaining unsold.

Mr. JOHNSON, after referring to the past action of Congress upon the subject, said he had believed at first that the tax was unconstitutional, alluding to the prohibition in the Constitution from taxing imports. Since the war, with the immense burdens it entailed, it was necessary to consider how to make these burdens as light as possible. The cotton tax was ruinous. The universal testimony was that cotton could not be grown under such a tax under the present system of paid labor. If it was important to reinstate cotton into its former condition, then it was the policy of the Government not to discourage it, but rather to give a bounty for its production. The negro laborers generally were paid in shares, and the intelligent among them knew that 25 per cent. of their wages went into the United States Treasury. They were dissatisfied, and as anxious for the repeal as were those whom Senators called "rebels of the South." He thought it would be best to remove the tax altogether. He warmly seconded the desire of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN to see the South reinstated in everything except Slavery. They should not impose upon one portion of human labor a tax, not laid upon another. The various votes here and in the other House proved that the tax should be repealed. He had moved to amend by including the crop of 1867 in the provisions of the bill. Many opposed this that would not object to removing the tax from cotton in the hands of producers, and he would modify his amendment accordingly. One portion of the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS had no practical effect in his opinion. If the tax was unconstitutional they could not prevent claims from being paid.

Mr. CONKLING moved to so amend the bill as to make it applicable only to the year 1868.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS the Senate then held a short Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

By Mr. FIELDS—Relating to the back pay of soldiers and sailors. To the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—To provide for the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana—To pay the balance of bounty to non-commissioned officers honorably mustered out of service as supernumeraries under the order of the War Department authorizing the consolidation of regiments. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KERR—To regulate and limit the admiralty jurisdiction of United States Courts. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. JULIAN—To fix the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates to Congress. To the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. DRIGGS—Joint resolution of Michigan Legislature relative to customs and excise. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BALDWIN—To abolish the bonded warehouse system. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts—To prevent the depreciation of currency. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill prohibits the circulation as money of anything not authorized by act of Congress.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia—To facilitate the resumption of specie payments. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill provides that after the 1st of July, 1868, twenty per cent. of all duties on imported goods may be paid in United States notes; after the 1st of July, 1869, forty per cent.; after the 1st of July, 1870, sixty per cent.; after the 1st of July, 1871, eighty per cent.; and after the 1st of July, 1872, the whole.

By Mr. BROOKS—In relation to legal-tender notes. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill provides that the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means shall inquire into the expediency, first, of making legal-tender notes receivable in part payment of Customs duties, say five per cent. after the 1st of January, 1868; ten per cent. after the 1st of February, 1868, with like proportion after the 1st of March, 1868. Second, of repealing the Legal-tender act on all contracts made after the 1st of March, 1868, or, if not repealing it, enabling contracts to be made payable in gold and silver.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa—To amend the act of May 12, 1864, granting lands to Iowa for railroad purposes. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—To establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a post-road. To the Post-office Committee.

By Mr. AXTELL—To remit the duties on merchandise destroyed by fire in San Francisco. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Withdrawing certain lands from the operation of the Homestead and Preëmption laws. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HOLBROOK, of Idaho—Extending the Preëmption and Homestead laws to Idaho. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PIKE—To amend the various acts establishing the Navy Department and creating the Board of Survey. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCHENCK—Supplementary to and explanatory of certain acts of Congress relating to the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill declares the true intent and meaning of the eighth section of the act of July 16, 1862, to be that an officer of the navy coming within its purview, except the Admiral and Vice-Admiral, shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list whenever his name has been borne on the navy register fifty-five years.

The second section declares it to be the true intent and meaning of the other acts of Congress retiring naval officers on account of age in years, or in the naval service, that they shall be placed on retired lists when they arrive at the age of sixty-two years, or when their names have been borne on the navy register from the time of their attainment of the age of sixteen years.

By Mr. POLAND—Resolutions of the Vermont Legislature in favor of the establishment of a line of steamships between the United States and Liberia, and in reference to the mode of taxing the shares of the National Banks.

By Mr. DODGE—To amend the act of August 3, 1861, for the better organization of the Military establishment. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By. Mr. LOGAN—Appointing a committee to report on the expediency of relocating the Capital of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By. Mr. BANKS—Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning Cape Cod harbor at Provincetown. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—To authorize the companies building the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, to select sites for certain purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The call of States for bills being concluded, the Speaker proceeded to call the States for resolutions.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a resolution reciting that the President in his late annual message had seen fit, in utter disregard of the popular will, as expressed in the election of the members in the Fortieth Congress, to recommend the repeal of the Reconstruction laws, the effect of which would be to remit the government of the late rebellious States to rebel hands, and abandon the entire loyal element there to the will of traitors, and that it is eminently proper that the House should respond in emphatic terms to so extraordinary a proposition, and resolving that the House will never consent to take a retrograde step from its advanced position in promoting the cause of equal rights, nor to deviate from its fixed purpose of protecting all men as equal before the law; that there is no reason to doubt that the restoration of the rebellious States is being successfully accomplished in a firm and enduring basis, and that no good reason exists why the Reconstruction acts should be repealed.

Mr. KERR moved to lay the resolution and preamble on the table. Negatived by yeas, 32; nays, 112.

The resolution and preamble were then adopted, by yeas, 111; nays, 32—a strictly party vote.

Mr. PILES offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether, since the 1st of July last, any National Banks have changed their securities held in the Treasury to secure their circulation, &c.

Mr. BLAINE objected to its consideration to-day.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Speaker presented communications from the heads of several of the Departments, in relation to the twenty per cent. increase of compensation of their employes, and other subjects, of no general interest.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce and have considered to-day a bill to change the time of holding the annual meeting of stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors, from the first Wednesday in October to the first Wednesday after the 4th of March, and to enable them to fix the place of meeting at Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis or New-York.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, tried to get in an amendment restricting the rates to be charged for passengers and freight to double the average of freights on the great through lines between the Atlantic and the Mississippi.

Mr. DAWES, while expressing himself favorable to the amendment, refused to admit it as being incongruous to the object of the bill.

The bill and the amendment gave rise to considerable discussion. Finally the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution, declaring that in the judgment of the House all the indebtedness of the nation ought to be paid in exact accordance with the acts of Congress creating it, but not otherwise, that is to say, all loans enacted to be paid in gold, to be so paid, and all loans not so enacted to be payable, ought to be paid in lawful money of the United States. The rules were not suspended; yeas 55, nays 83, and the resolution was not received.

The following are the yeas and nays on Mr. BUTLER's resolution.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Axtel, Baker, Banks, Barnes, Barnum, Benton, Burr, Butler, Clarke of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cook, Cullum, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fields, Getz, Hawkins, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hunter, Ingersoll, Julian, Kelly, Kerr, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Loughbridge, Marshall, Maynard, McClurg, Mullens, Munger, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Nunn, Orth, Poisley, Ross, Shanks, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stokes, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Trump, Ward, Washburn of Indiana, Williams of Indiana, Windom, Wilson—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Bailey, Beaman, Benjamin, Blain, Boyer, Bromwell of Illinois, Bromall of Pennsylvania, Buckland, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Driggs, Eggleston, Ela, Eliot, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Halsey, Harding, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard of New-York, Jenckes, Judd, Kitcham, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lincoln, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, Mercur, Moore, Moorehead, Morrell, Myers, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Price, Randall, Robertson, Robinson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Ward, Woodward—83.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, stated that he voted no, because it was already before the Committee of Ways and Means.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. BLAINE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report whether a reduction may be effected in the number of officers and men employed in the navy, by reducing the foreign squadron to the number of ships and guns which were in the service before the war. Adopted.

PENSIONS.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced bills for the better establishment of certain claims for pensions to soldiers in the war of 1812, and to provide for officers and soldiers not mustered into the service. Appropriately referred.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS.

Mr. WOOD asked leave to offer a resolution, declaring that the House reserves to itself the right to judge of the necessity and propriety of making disbursements of public money, without reference to any action of the President and Senate, in the acquisition of territory under that clause of the Constitution which vests in them the power to make treaties with foreign nations.

Mr. BANKS objected, and the resolution was not received.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting copies of the papers relating to the trial of ALBERT RUSK, of Indiana, in New-Orleans, and stating that no action in the case had yet been taken by the President.

The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The indorsement of the papers by the Secretary of War *ad interim* is that the crime was a most fearful and brutal one. That this was the first trial for murder by a military commission under the Reconstruction acts, and that the sentence should be carried into effect.

A message also received from the Secretary of War *ad interim* relative to the claims of the State of Iowa for military supplies, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A message from the same, withdrawing his communication of the 21st of November, which recommended an increase of 20 per cent. to the pay of employes in the War Department, was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with Mr. BROOMALL in the chair, and proceeded to consider the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates $118,892, including the following items:

For stationery for the House, $15,000; furniture, repairs and packing boxes, $20,000; folding documents, including material, $50,000; newspapers, $12,500. To the latter claim is appended a proviso that hereafter no member of either House shall be allowed or be paid for newspapers and stationery for any one year more than $125 in money, or its value.

Mr. BROOKS called the attention of the Committee especially to the item of $50,000 for deficiency in folding documents, and remarked that the yearly expenditures of Congress amounted to $3,000,000, or one-fourth the national expenditure under ADAMS' Administration, which had been ejected from power mainly for its extravagance.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, was glad to see the gentleman from New-York show any regard for economy; but if that gentleman had supported him (Mr. WASHBURNE) last week in his opposition to a railroad land grant bill for Michigan, several hundred thousand acres of the public domain would have been saved from the grasp of rapacious land jobbers.

Mr. BROOKS said he was not one of those men who, after their own States were gorged with public plunder, were always watching to prevent any of the younger and poorer States getting any thing. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment increasing by twenty per cent. for one year from the 30th of June, 1867, the compensation of all the employes in the various civil departments of the Government at Washington, whose present compensation was less than $2,000 per annum, the addition not to make the compensation of any more than $2,000. He explained the amendment, and stated that the restriction of the increase to salaries below $2,000 would diminish by one-half the amount required last year under a provision to increase compensation twenty per cent.

Mr. NICHOLSON offered as a substitute an amendment continuing in force for one year from the 30th of June, 1867, the joint resolution of Feb. 28, 1867, giving additional compensation.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired it understood that neither of these amendments came from the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BENJAMIN represented that the whole subject was before the Committee on Retrenchment, and that no action should be taken in the matter until after the report of that committee.

Mr. NICHOLSON's substitute was rejected, and Mr. STEVENS' amendment was rejected.

The committee then rose and reported back the bill to the House.

Mr. STEVENS then offered his amendment in the House, and it was adopted—yeas 73, nays 70.

The amendment applies to all the civil employes of the Government, regular and temporary, male and female, including the Navy-yard, Public Printing-office, Coast Survey, the Executive Mansion, detailed enlisted men, &c., whose compensation is less than $2,000.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay the bill on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 73, nays 67.

So the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, then moved to suspend the rule, that he might introduce and have considered the Deficiency bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole, without the amendment for the 20 per cent. increase of compensation. The rules were suspended, 84 to 39, and the bill was read the third time, and passed without the amendment.

STREET RAILROAD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Mr. DRIGGS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report the bill requiring the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to furnish ample and adequate accommodations to those who may wish to ride in its cars, instead of compelling them to wait and stand upon the platform. Adopted.

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules in order to discharge the Committee on Banking and Currency from the bill introduced last Monday by Mr. LYNCH, to provide against undue expansion and contraction of the currency. He explained the bill, and argued that the subject belonged properly to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. LYNCH argued that the subject was properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. JUDD held that, as it was not clear that the bill belonged to the Committee of Ways and Means, it should be left where its author had sent it.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the expediency of reducing the pay of members of Congress to $4,000, and ten cents mileage, but Mr. HIGBY objected.

The House, at 4:10, adjourned.

The Dean Richmond Disaster—The Pilot of the Vanderbilt Censured.

The local inspectors of steam-vessels for the District of New-York have just made a report to the Supervising Inspector of Steam-Vessels of the Second District on the collision of the steamers *Dean Richmond* and *C. Vanderbilt*, on the 20th of September last. The report has been examined by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved. After reciting the particulars of the collision, the inspectors conclude in the following words:

We therefore find that the cause of the sinking of the *Dean Richmond* was occasioned by the culpable carelessness of CHARLES BRISCONETTE, pilot of the steamboat *C. Vanderbilt*, in not obeying the rules laid down for the government of pilots, he failing to stop his boat when he found his signals were not understood by the pilot of the *Dean Richmond*—with which rules he, BRISCONETTE, was fully acquainted, as sworn to by himself when giving evidence before the Commission.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
JOHN M. WEEKS,
JOHN K. MATHEWS,
Local Inspectors.

To WM. BRADFORD, Esq., Supervising Inspector of Steam-Vessels for the Second District of New-York.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 16.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

Mr. HATCH moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend the article on finance as follows: After the payment of all the debts for which the canal revenues are now pledged, and after all advances with interest thereon, heretofore or hereafter, made for canal purposes shall be repaid, no more greater tolls shall ever thereafter be imposed, charged or levied upon property transported on the canals than shall be sufficient for ordinary repairs and further necessary improvements. Laid on the table by the consent of the mover.

At the request of Mr. ALVORD the roll of the Convention was called, and fifty-eight members answered to their names. The President said there was not a quorum present, and asked what was the pleasure of the Convention.

Mr. HARDENBURG moved to adjourn, which was carried, and the Convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Two New-Orleans Merchants Arrested, Brought to New-York, and Committed for Trial on a Charge of Fraud.

A complaint of obtaining goods by false pretences was made before the Grand Jury a few weeks ago, by Mr. JACOB STETTHEIMER, of No. 46 White-street, and several other merchants of this City, against MOSES FRANK, *alias* Wallach, aged 67, and his son GEO. EDWARD FRANK, *alias* Wallach, aged 22, both merchants doing business in the City of New-Orleans. The aggregate value of the goods alleged to have been obtained from the complainants by fraudulent means is said to be over $100,000, Mr. STETTHEIMER's item alone being about $11,000. The Grand Jury became satisfied from the evidence adduced that a fraud had been committed, so they granted a true bill against the accused, when the complainants secured the coöperation of Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, with a view to arrest the two FRANKS. Capt. JOURDAN procured a requisition from Gov. FENTON upon Gov. FLANDERS, of the State of Louisiana, ordering the arrest of the accused parties. Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, received these documents, and was sent to New-Orleans by his Captain, and on his arrival he procured the assistance of Special Officer MUNDAY. Together they proceeded to No. 69 St. Joseph's-street and made the arrest, the prisoners being taken to the office of the Chief of Police. A writ of *habeas corpus* was immediately served upon the detective, but on an examination they were remanded to his custody, and he took the first train for the North. It appears that the counsel for the accused endeavored to obtain a fresh writ for their detention, but finding that the officer had started, he applied to Gen. HANCOCK, who telegraphed in every direction for the purpose of detaining the officer and ordering him to return. This also failed, as the detective received no dispatch, and arrived in this City on Sunday afternoon. Yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned before the District-Attorney, who remanded them for examination.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89⅛
Erie Railway Shares	48⅛

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 16—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 76⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 16—11:15 A. M.

Cotton dull but firm. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 46s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for White California, and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oats, 3s. 8d. for American. Peas, 46s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter-cured extra Prime Mess. Pork, 69s. for prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 50s. for fine American Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Resin, 7s. 3d. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale. Tallow, 44s. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 6d. Petroleum, 2s. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £39 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £37 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton for thin oblong.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16—1:20 P. M.

Consols for money	92 13-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares declined to	89⅛
Erie Railway Shares	49½

FRANKFORT, Monday, Dec. 16—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862...76⅜

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 16—1:20 P. M.

COTTON firm at 7¼d. for Middling Uplands, on the spot, and 7d. to arrive; Middling Orleans, 7½d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS are without change.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has declined to 67s. 6d., and Lard advanced to 50s. 3d. Beef, Cheese, and Bacon without alteration.

PRODUCE.—Refined Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 3½d., and Spirits of Turpentine declined to 27s. 3d. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Friday Dec. 16—1:20 P. M.

We have no changes to report in our markets.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16—1:20 P. M.

The Petroleum market is firmer; 45 francs for standard white.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 16—Evening.

Consols closed weaker at 92 11-16 for Money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89¾
Erie Railway Shares	50½

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 16—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed firm and rather more active. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	7¼d.
Middling Orleans	7½d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet. Corn, 46s. 9d. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for California White; 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 8d. Peas, 46s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. Pork, 67s. 6d. Lard, 50s. 3d. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 40s.

PRODUCE—Sugar firm at 26s. Resin—Common, 7s. 3d.; Medium, 11s. Tallow 44s. Turpentine declined to 27s. Petroleum—Spirits, 2s.; Refined, 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed 39s.

ANTWERP, Monday, Dec. 16—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed better at 45f. 50c. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Monday, Dec. 16.

Exchange on London 13¼ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris ½@¾ ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, 23½@25½ ℔ cent. discount; gold 2¾ ℔ cent premium.

The Sugar market is dull; sales of crops have been made at Cardenas at an advance; good refining Muscovado 6½ rials ℔ arroba.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR quiet: Spring Extras, $8 50@$9 62½. WHEAT quoted at $1 92@$1 93 for No. 1, and $1 84 for No. 2. CORN moderately active and advanced 2c.; sales at 86c. for No. 2, and 84c. for New. OATS steady and firm at 55½c.@56c. RYE unsettled at $1 48@$1 50. BARLEY—nothing doing. MESS PORK declined 25c.; sales at $20 cash. LARD quiet and steady at 12c.@12¼c. for kettle, and 11¾c. for steam. ENGLISH MEATS nominal at Saturday's prices. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 7½c. GREEN MEATS moderately active; Hams, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Shoulders, 6½c., from the block. DRESSED HOGS active; light lots, $7 30@$7 35; 200 lbs. and upward, $7 75@$7 80. DRESSED HOGS declined 25c.@50c.; common to choice, $5 25@$6 75. BEEF CATTLE dull; common to good declined 25c.@50c.; upper grades neglected. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR steady; sales 300 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for Spring; $11 for Western Bakers; $12 for Amber, and $13 50 for White. RYE FLOUR nominal at $8 50. WHEAT dull; sales 3 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15, and 1 car of White Canada at $2 75; No. 2 Spring was held at $2 10. CORN in fair inquiry, closing strong and with an upward tendency; sales 18,000 bushels New Western at $1 09@$1 10; held at $1 12 at the close. OATS dull and nominal at 70½c.@72c. as to quality. RYE nominal at $1 55 for Western. BARLEY steady; sales 2,000 bushels Western at $1 50; Canada and State held at $1 55@$1 60 as to views. MESS PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES dull and none offered. DRESSED HOGS—None offered. GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 460,000 bushels; Corn, 140,000 bushels; Oats, 90,000 bushels; Rye, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 114,000 bushels; Peas, 3,380 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red held at $2 60; $2 55 was offered; No. 1 Spring was held at $2 20; No. 2 at $2 15. CORN firmer and in light supply; new, on the ear, 86c.@87c. OATS irregular and held at 68c.; 66c. was offered. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer and held at 14c.; in demand at 13½c. for Middling. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull at 28c., in bond, and 29c.@30c. on time. HOGS lower and in good demand at the decline; live, $6@$6 50; dressed, $7 50@$8; receipts, 10,000 head; weekly receipts, 67,000 head; in the pens, 30,000 head. MESS PORK at $20 for old and $22 for new. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. Gold, 134. Money close.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 16.

COTTON excited; sales 7,200 bales; Middlings, 14¼c.; receipts, 64,435 bales; exports, 7,208 bales. SUGAR is in good demand; Common, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; Fully Fair, 12¼c.@12½c. Prime to Choice 13c.@13¼c. MOLASSES active; Common, 45c.; Choice, 75c. FLOUR dull; Double Extra, $10; Choice, $14. CORN quiet but firm at $1 15. OATS quiet at 85c. PORK dull and lower; Mess, $23. BACON—Shoulders are retailing at 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD—Keg, 14¼c.; tierce not quoted. Gold, 133. Sterling Exchange—Commercial, 143@145; Bank, nominal; New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ℔ cent. discount.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 16.

TOBACCO easier but not lower. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR—There is only a local demand as there are no shipping facilities; Spring Double Extra, $9 25; Treble Extra to Fancy, $11 50@$13. WHEAT in light demand; Prime to Choice Fall, $2 65@$2 75; Choice Illinois Spring, $2 10. CORN slow and unchanged. OATS, 77c.@78c. RYE, $1 65@$1 70. BACON—Clear Sides, 14½c.; Shoulders, 10⅝c. Round lots of MESS PORK were offered at $22. Live HOGS in large supply and flat at 5¾c.@6½c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. WHEAT firm; sales 2,600 bushels Choice White Canada at $2 80, and 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms, but supposed to be at $2 25. CORN and other grains are quiet and nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED firm and scarce; Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $34@$35; Middlings, $42 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 16.

COTTON dull. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT very scarce and sales very light; Prime Cumberland Valley Red, $2 65. CORN active; Prime New White, $1 20@$1 22; Prime New Yellow, $1 20@$1 23; Prime New Mixed Western, $1 23. OATS firm at 71c.@75c. PROVISIONS quiet. BACON—12c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Rib, and 13½c. for Clear Rib sides.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 16.

BEEF CATTLE in fair demand, and ½c. higher; sales 2,000 head at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., gross weight, for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 7c.@8½c. for fair to good, and 5c.@6c. for common. SHEEP in fair demand at better prices; sales 8,000 head at 4½c.@6c., gross weight. HOGS unchanged; sales 4,000 head at $10@$10 50 ℔ 100 lbs., nett.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR firmer; City Double Extras, $9 12½@$9 75; Country, $8 75@9 12½. WHEAT unsettled at $1 89 for No. 1, and $1 81 for No. 2. OATS quiet at 57c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 86c.@87c. for New Shelled. RECEIPTS—3,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Monday, Dec. 16.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 3c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 75@$2 77; for all the month at $2 65. CORN firmer; Old No. 2, $1; New, $1 01@$1 03. OATS unchanged. RYE—Sales of No. 1, $1 40; No. 2 at $1 38. BARLEY, $1 56 for State. DRESSED HOGS active at $8@$8 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 16.

STOCKS steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅝. GOLD, 133⅝.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Dec. 16.

COTTON in good demand but without change in prices; sales 1,000 bales Middlings at 15c.; receipts, 1,820 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Dec. 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 46c. RESIN firm at $1 75 for common and $2 for low No. 1. TAR, $2. COTTON in fair demand at 13½c. for Middlings.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Dec. 16.

COTTON opened steady and closed firm, with an advancing tendency; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales, 1,137 bales; receipts, 4,500 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Dec. 16.

COTTON opened with a good demand but closed quiet; sales, 1,800 bales; receipts, 6,464 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 16.

COTTON in fair demand, but prices are firm; sales 700 bales Middlings at 14c.; receipts, 890 bales.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS! FURS!

"The Fur that warms a monarch,
Warmed a bear."
"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer" by the FURS OF KNOX.
—*Shakespeare improved.*

Muffs, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Overcoats, &c. A large and cheap assortment for sale by
KNOX, the Hatter,
No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

SALE OF VALUABLE PICTURES.

There is now on exhibition at Leed's Art Gallery, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, an unusual fine collection of pictures of the French, German and Belgian schools of art. Many of the favorite artists are represented by excellent specimens, and the sale which will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, will no doubt be largely attended. Picture buyers will do well to remember this.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T DYE YOUR HAIR

with old dyes or sulphur colorings; injurious and great time and trouble. Try BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC. One application. No preparation used. Five minutes. Colors natural brown or black. Ask for it. Try it. You will use it. Depot No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The American Society of Painters in Water Colors will open their first annual exhibition at the Academy of Design, corner 23d-st., and 4th-av., on Friday, Dec. 20, 1867.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Helvetia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Caledonia	Dec. 4	Glasgow	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Dec. 7	Brest	New-York.
Palmyra	Dec. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Java	Dec. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Cimbria	Dec. 7	Hamburg	New-York.
Hermann	Dec. 7	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

China	Dec. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Dec. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Dec. 19	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Dec. 21	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR PANAMA, HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.

Morro Castle	Dec. 19	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Dec. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Guiding Star	Dec. 21	New-York	St. Thomas.
Mount Vernon	Dec. 31	Vera Cruz.	
Georgia	Dec. 31	Vera Cruz.	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Boston by the *China*, close at the General Post-office at 5:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 16—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Philpot, 3 children and nurse, Miss Julia Connor, G. C. Jeffries, wife and 2 daughters, Mrs. Hill, Miss B. Condon, Miss Kate Dalton, Mrs. Alice Hough and infant, Mrs. Throer and infant, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, Mr. Harris, C. K. Diskan, F. Dennis, F. Zerbal, Alfred North, J. F. Pusey, Angus A. McDonald, Mr. Rockwell, F. J. De Sable, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Dean, C. R. O'Kerr, Lyman Grimes, Rev. Mr. Kerr, Mr. Harris and wife, Mr. Vandergweis and wife, Hon. Mr. Frank and wife, H. Hawthorne, Wm. Anderton, F. O'Mahoney, J. O'Mahoney, T. R. Borland, Mr. Webster, R. C. Wilson, J. G. Hitchcock, Major Dalyel, B. H. Cook, John Williams, J. G. Beresford, Capt. Grundie and wife, Edmond Stephenson, wife and child, Mrs. Lawson, Miss Kate Lawson, J. J. Dunn, L. H. Bradford, Thomas Blum, James Blum.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—J. E. Wilson, W. P. Bell, Mrs. Charles W. Oliver, Mrs. Chas. H. Clark, Fredk. H. Cooley, Daniel B. Hall, James Bailey, Chas. Loraine, Chas. Pendleton, Chas. Warren, Miss Imogene Brown, Henry Stanford, Wm. H. Clark, Lewis Somers, Miss Maud Winters, Miss Lillie Rogers, Miss Alice Baker, Wm. Henry Noods, Chas. H. Noble, Jno. H. Lovejoy, C. W. Harrison, and 20 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 18 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises...11 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 35 | Gov. Island. 1 24 | Hell Gate... 2 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Aspinwall, North American Steamship Co.

Ship Marianne Nottebohm, Lamb, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Brigs Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Atalanta, (Br.,) Belan, Harbor Grace, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie.

Schooners Ricardo Barros, Furman, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; C. A. Johnson, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Carrie, Davis, Brownsville, Tex., J. H. Woodhouse; Lacon, Bradford, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.

Sloops Mary Gray, Allyn, New-London, J. G. Johnson; Deep River, Benley, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna, Capt. Fairfax, commanding, St. Thomas Dec. 7. Encountered heavy gales in the Gulf Stream. When leaving St. Thomas had several cases of yellow fever on board; lost three of the crew by fever, and one by falling from aloft during the gale; has had no new cases since reaching cold weather, and all the sick are convalescent. Capt. Fairfax reports the lightship off the Capes of Delaware parted her moorings, and saw her 50 miles off the Capes under sail.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans Dec. 3, and the Bar 4th, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co. Dec. 7, 8 A. M., off Sombrero, spoke brig Bogota, from Aspinwall for New-York. The Bogota reported speaking bark American Eagle on the 4th, off Cape Antonio, 35 ds. from Aspinwall for New-York. 7th, off Carrysfort, signaled steamship Nightingale, hence for New-Orleans. 12th, 100 miles south of Sandy Hook, experienced a heavy gale from the N. E., and was obliged to, head off shore, for 48 hours, the sea making a complete breach over us, and the ship drove to leeward 150 miles.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Dec. 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 14, lat. 41 48, lon. 64 09, passed steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 13th, off Frying-pan Shoals, saw steamship Leo, hence for Savannah. Experienced heavy N. W. gales, with heavy sea, the entire passage.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced bad weather and very rough sea the latter part of the passage.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.—(Arrived at 3 P. M. 16th, and not as reported on Saturday.)

Steamship Nebraska, Merry, Aspinwall 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to North American Steamship Co. Experienced strong gales ahead the entire passage, and during the last 2 ds. a heavy N. E. sea.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Savannah Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Sacramento, (of Boston,) Jackson, Boston Nov. 29, in ballast to Crocker, Wood & Co. Dec. 1, in the South Channel, experienced a terrific gale from the W. N. W., in which lost foresail, lower foretopsail and foretopgallantsail, and the ship was hove on her beam ends, and shifted ballast, in which condition it was found necessary to cut away the main and mizzenmast to right the ship; the mainmast in falling carried away the rail and one of the wheels of the pump, rendering it useless. 5th, spoke Bremen bark Clara, from Hamburg for Baltimore. 6th, spoke schr. Eva Adell, from —— for Newburyport. 7th, 11 P. M., Fire Island Light distant 15 miles, spoke steamship Hecla, (since arrived,) and requested her to take us in tow; gave him our hawser, four different times, it blowing a terrific gale all the time; the steamer laid by us until 10 A. M. of the 9th. 12th, it blowing a heavy gale from N. E. and thick snow-storm, cast the lead and found 13 fathoms water; let go starboard anchor with 80 fathoms chain, and port anchor, with 45 fathoms, off Shark River, near Long Branch; at 5 P. M., sighted land, about half a mile distant, and not more than a cable's length from the breakers; laid there until the 15th, at 3 P. M., when the steamtug A. Winants came alongside, and at 8 P. M. got under way, after slipping the starboard anchor. Off Sandy Hook the tug Philip also took hold, and towed up to the City.

Bark Modena, (of Boston,) Roberts, St. Paul de Loando Sept. 28, and Ambrizette Oct. 5, with mdse. to Rideout & Roberts, of Boston. Dec. 12, off George's Shoal, Chas. McCarty, second mate, of Boston, 28 years old, slipped on the ice on deck overboard in a heavy gale, and was drowned. Has been 22 ds. west of Bermuda, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; split sails, stove bulwarks and rail. Is bound to Boston, and put into this port short of wood and water, the crew sick and badly frost-bitten.

Brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray. Had strong gales all the passage, and lost part of deck-load. 13th inst., off Block Island, was in co. with brig Julia E. Arey, from Bangor for New-York.—(Arrived 11 A. M. 16th.)

Brig Amanda Jean, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Webb, Windsor, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had heavy weather the whole passage. On the 12th inst., in a heavy N. E. gale, lost mainsail and middle staysail; hove to off Fire Island on the 13th inst., in a N. E. snow-storm, and drifted as far south as Cape May.

Brig Onilian, (of Lunnenberg,) Westhaver, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with fruit to master. Sld. in co. with brig Alfretta, for New-York. Schr. C. C. Warren, for New-York, sailed Nov. 24.

Brig Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Joseph Foulke's Sons.

Schr. G. R. C., (Br.,) Gates, Cornwallis, N. S., 15 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Machias 17 ds., with timber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Empress, Crowley, Calais 18 ds., with lumber to Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Thomas Potter, Handy, Pocassett.
Schr. Lizzie S., Brown, Saybrook.
Schr. H. A. Weeks, Beekman, Providence.
Schr. Lizzie F. Choate, Godfrey, Boston.
Schr. Silas Wright, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Harriet Surratt, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Helen, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Montezuma, Bulger, Bangor.
Schr. C. Kenzie, Woodruff, New-Bedford.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 16—Arr. brig R. M. Heslen, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16—Arr. steamships Emily B. Souder, New-York; City of Port-au-Prince, Boston; ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Havana; schrs. C. V. Glover, Boston; M. H. Stockton, Philadelphia.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 16—In port, brig Joseph Grant; schrs. Halo, from Philadelphia for Gloucester; Hiawatha, do. for Boston; J. C. Brooks, from New-York for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16—Arr. ship St. John, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 16—Arr. steamship Frances, from Baltimore; W. P. Clyde, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Advices received from St. Thomas state the New-York Submarine Company to be at work on the British steamer Columbia, sunk during the late hurricane. Capt. Samuels, President of the Company, writes that between earthquakes, hurricanes, as well as cholera and yellow fever, the place presents a dreadful appearance.

Mr. Robert Vinser, pilot of boat Francis Perkins, No. 13, reports having spoken on the 14th inst., off Absecom, ship New World, from London for this port, who reported having had a pilot on board 9 days.

Capt. Morrell, of steamtug Seth Low, came in from outside this evening, and reports no inward-bound vessels in sight within a circuit of 30 miles of the Highlands.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The steamer Roman, from Philadelphia for Boston, was at anchor off South Yarmouth, Cape Cod, this morning, detained by the bad weather.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 18—Arr. steamer Star of the Union, from Philadelphia.

At St. Paul de Loando, Sept. 28, ship Wm. Cummings, from Philadelphia, the crew in a state of mutiny; Br. bark Ionic, from Boston, discbg.

At Ponce, P. R., Dec. 1, brig Scotland, from Bangor, discharging.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 16—11:15 A. M.—The steamship America, Capt. Meyer, from New-York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, on the way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Manhattan, Capt. Williams, from New-York, arrived here on route to Liverpool yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 16—The steamship Wm. Penn, Capt. Billings, which sailed from New-York on the 30th ult. has arrived in the Thames.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—The cargo of the bark Sirene, reported ashore on the 13th near Calais, has been landed.

The cargo of the bark Maximilian, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, which went ashore on the 4th inst., near Flushing, has been sold for 2,300 florins.

The brig R. Sheppard, from Philadelphia, which arrived out in a leaking condition on the 13th inst., is discharging cargo.

POSTPONEMENT.
AUCTION SALE.
$100,000 OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
FIRE CLAY GOODS, MACHINERY and STOCK OF THE
CROSSMAN CLAY & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
at the factory of CROSSMAN BROS., Woodbridge, N. J.
Also,
Exhibition of
Sword's Brick Machine, Tiffany Pipe and Tile Machines, and Ingraham's Ditching Machines.

As the storm of Dec. 12 rendered it impossible to proceed with the above sale, as advertised, it was postponed until Dec. 19.

The sale of farm produce, implements and stock, including twenty horses, cattle, &c., will take place at 10 A. M.

At 1 P. M., same day,

75,000 FIRE BRICK, 50,000 feet of vitrified glazed sewer pipe, from 2 inches to 15 inches in diameter; also, drain tile.

400,000 COMMON BRICK, several thousand feet of first quality and damaged drain pipe; several thousand tons of FIRE CLAY, suitable for No. 1 fire brick, stove linings, stone-ware drain pipe, alum manufactories, foundry purposes, &c., &c.; five pipe machines, that make drain pipe from 2 inches to 22 inches in diameter; three clay tempering wheels and circular pits, well paved with blocks of wood set endwise; two substantial common brick machines and soak pits, capable of grinding and moulding ordinary clays at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 bricks per hour, with two horses and six men; also a

WATER POWER FLOUR AND GRIST MILL

with two run of stone, turbine water-wheel and new machinery lately fitted up. This mill is located on the property where the business of the Company and the surrounding clay, mining and manufacturing business, and the facilities for freighting grain to the mill by water, give advantages over distant mills for an excellent custom trade. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Also,

TWELVE HUNDRED SHARES,
OF
$50 EACH,
IN STOCK OF
THE CROSSMAN CLAY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Capital Stock of which is $250,000 free of all assessments, with $50,000 to be reserved as working capital. The Company own 177 acres of land, comprising the most valuable clay property known in the United States, with Fire Brick, Sewer Pipe and Drain Tile and Common Brick Factories thereon.

Also the best Patent Machinery ever invented for making clay into Brick, Pipe and Tile.

The value of the Patents should alone make the stock worth par.

These facts can be substantiated by investigation, which we solicit.

Parties will be in time for the 1 o'clock P. M. sale by taking the 9 A. M. train from New-York, (Staten Island R. R.,) or the 10 A. M. train (New-Jersey R. R.) to Perth Amboy, and the 8 A. M. train from Philadelphia to Metuchin.

Conveyances will be at the above depots.
CROSSMAN BROTHERS,
Woodbridge, Middlesex County, N. J.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st.

OVERCOATS, $8—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—MELTON, FRIEZE, TWEEDS, PETERSHAM and WATERPROOF OVERCOATS, at from $8 to $15. Also, a large stock of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing of every description at equally low prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $12—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—PILOT, CASTOR, Whitney and Burlington BEAVER OVERCOATS, at from $12 to $25 the Coat; heavy double-breast Beaver Walking Jackets, a most desirable garment for Winter weather, at the lowest prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $20—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—FINE ESQUIMAUX, CHINCHILLA, FUR, VELVET and EDDERDON BEAVER OVERCOATS, at from $20 to $35 the garment. Business and Dress Suits, in great variety of style and texture, at a large percentage below former prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $26—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, and SUITS FINELY EMBROIDERED and BRAIDED. Also, Plain Home and School Suits in great variety, of the newest styles and patterns, gotten up in the best manner, at the most reasonable prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $30—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—Large Stock of FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, VESTINGS, and PIECE GOODS of all kinds will be found in our Custom Department, with the best facilities for getting up garments to order. Every garment warranted as represented. No. 124 Fulton-st.

OVERCOATS, $35—AT FREEMAN & BURR'S—A Fine Stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, comprising everything to be found in a first-class stock. Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Cardigan Jackets, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, Socks, &c., &c., all at the most reasonable prices. No. 124 Fulton-st.

FREEMAN & BURR, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 124 Fulton and No. 90 Nassau-st.

THE MOST
POPULAR
GARMENTS
OF THE SEASON ARE OUR
Splendid Winter Overcoats at $15,
Heavy Walking Jackets at $12.
Having at length overtaken the demand for these DESIRABLE GOODS, we are now prepared to furnish them in large quantities.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

CHICKERING & SONS,
AMERICAN PIANOS.

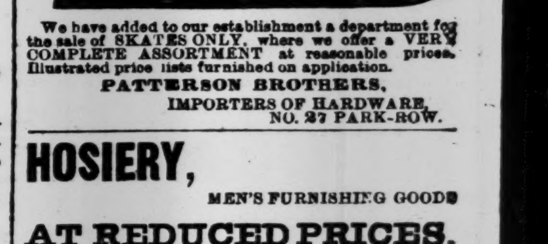
MAKING 63 FIRST PREMIUMS DURING THE PAST 44 YEARS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK:

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT!

C. A. STEVENS & CO.,
NO. 40 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.
We are now prepared for the coming season with a choice selection of
DIAMONDS, CLOCKS,
PEARLS, BRONZES,
RICH JEWELRY, PORCELAIN WARE,
PARIAN MARBLE, And other FANCY GOODS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
FINE SILVER PLATED WARE,
BY THE
J. L. HARLEM M'F'G CO.,
SALESROOM NO. 74 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEAR WILLIAM-ST.
Our large assortment of goods, comprising every article in this department of holiday trade, is of superior workmanship and design, plated on white metal, of our own make, and is now RETAILED at wholesale prices.
N. B.—Full weight of silver guaranteed.

SKATES FOR MEN!
SKATES FOR WOMEN!
SKATES FOR CHILDREN!
SKATES AT RETAIL!
SKATES AT WHOLESALE!



We have added to our establishment a department for the sale of SKATES ONLY, where we offer a VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT at reasonable prices. Illustrated price lists furnished on application.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW.

HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, &C.
VANDERLIP & TAYLOR,
NO. 96 BOWERY,
NO. 165 FIFTH-AV.
and NO. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

LOGOTROPE.
Reading by machinery. A pretty and instructive toy for children. Amusement and instruction combined. 16,000 sentences can be made with it. For sale by all toy dealers. Manufactured by JOHN N BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.
Specimen copy sent postpaid on receipt of 60 cents.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES KIDNEY DISEASE.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES RHEUMATISM.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES URINARY DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES GRAVEL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES STRICTURES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DROPSY.
For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excesses of any kind, it is INVALUABLE.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES!!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can be now procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croups, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can instantly be relieved. Price 50 cents. Depot 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 125, Dec. 16, 1867.
29, 19, 44, 74, 41, 50, 78, 58, 48, 35, 68, 22, 10.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 126, Dec. 16, 1867.
58, 60, 49, 25, 71, 44, 57, 70, 37, 38, 46, 32, 48, 63, 21.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 25, Dec. 16, 1867.
27, 2, 14, 45, 73, 19, 34, 47, 42, 58, 63, 1.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 26, Dec. 16, 1867.
50, 10, 56, 71, 36, 16, 29, 9, 54, 27, 67, 69.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.